Sixth Series, Vol. XX, No. 17

Wednesday, December 13, 1978
Agrahayana 22, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price: Rs. 4.00

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1

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 13, 1978/Agrahayana 22, 1900 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Losses Suffered by N.T.C. Eastern Subsidiary

*326. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) total number of textile mills under the Eastern Subsidiary of N.T.C. along with their location (State-wise);

(b) whether the Headquarters of the Eastern Subsidiary of N.T.C. is located at Calcutta but the Chairman-cum-Managing Director generally remains at Bombay;

(c) the number of times the Chairman-cum-Managing Director visited the Headquarter at Calcutta and the number of days for which he stayed there each time since 1-4-1978;

(d) whether the Eastern Subsidiary suffered heavy losses and in September, 1978 the monthly loss stood at Rs. 72 lakhs;

(e) the main reasons for this heavy loss; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve management, production and marketing?

2

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The total number of textile mills under the National Textile Corporation (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa) Ltd. a subsidiary of the National Textile Corporation Ltd. and their State-wise location is given below:

West Bengal	14
Assam	1
Bihar	2
Orissa	1

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The main reasons for the loss are:—

(i) Old and obsolete machinery.

(ii) Excessive labour force.

(iii) Unscheduled power cuts.

(iv) Lower utilisation of installed capacities, higher variable cost and lower sale realisation.

(v) Recent floods in West Bengal.

(f) The following steps have been taken/are being taken, to improve the working and better functioning of this Subsidiary:—

(i) strengthening of the management of the subsidiary;

(ii) implementation of the modernisation programme;

(iii) seeking co-operation of State Government of West Bengal in the implementation of voluntary labour rationalisation programme; and for supply of uninterrupted power.

(b) and (c). Pending appointment of a regular Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the Subsidiary Corporation a Director of N.T.C. (South Maharashtra) Limited, Bombay has been appointed as Chairman-cum-Managing Director, NTC (West Bengal, Assam; Bihar and Orissa) Ltd., with effect from 15-5-1978 in addition to his duties, as an interim arrangement. He has visited Calcutta 19 times since May, 1978 for the work of the subsidiary. The information in respect of number of days for which he stayed at Calcutta each time since May 1978 is as under:

1st time	3 days
2nd time	4½ days
3rd time	2½ days
4th time	3 days
5th time	2 days
6th time	2 days
7th time	1 day
8th time	2 days
9th time	2 days
10th time	2 days
11th time	3½ days
12th time	2 days
13th time	2 days
14th time	2½ days
15th time	3 days
16th time	1 day
17th time	2 days
18th time	2 days
19th time	2 days
TOTAL	44 days

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the answer given by the hon. Minister and the statement laid on the Table of the House, I would like to know—the National Textile Corporation, the Eastern Subsidiary—why it is headed by a part-time Chairman-cum-Managing Director who are actually having their headquarters in Bombay? The National Textile Corporation has been suffering a colossal loss. I would also like to know why only the Director of the South Maharashtra unit of NTC has been appointed a part-time Chairman-cum-Managing Director of this Eastern Subsidiary? This haphazard arrangement does not speak well of the Government when it has taken over these sick textile mills. This N.T.C. has been suffering a loss of about Rs. 25—30 crores every year. So, the same Director could have as well been appointed as full time Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the Eastern Subsidiary and shifted to Calcutta as its headquarters. Why was this not done? Secondly, whether it is a fact that this Chairman-cum-Managing Director, who is not able to attend to his duties here, his duties as Director, the South Maharashtra Unit are suffering because he has to shuttle between Bombay and Calcutta at a colossal cost to the Corporation? I would also like to know whether it is a fact that this *ad hoc* Chairman-cum-Managing Director who has been appointed is comparatively a very junior officer—Shri Sushil Sain—who joined NTC only about 3 years back as a trainee as a Special Officer on duty, over the head of many senior capable and experienced officers. And this Mr. Sain whether he is practically operating or deputising for the Chairman-cum Managing Director in his absence; if so, why?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: It is correct, what Mr. Bal has said, that we have a part-time Chairman-cum-Managing Director in the Eastern Subsidiary of NTC. With the expiry of the extended tenure of Shri C.R. Guha Majumdar, IAS(WB) on 30-3-78, it was decided to appoint Shri Sushil Sain, Director (Technical), in the NTC (South Maharashtra), Bombay as Chairman-cum-Managing Director, NTC, as an

interim arrangement in addition to his duties as Director of NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd., with effect from 15-5-1978 until appointment of a CMD on regular basis. Accordingly, with the approval of the Board of Directors of the NTC on 10-5-78, Shri Sushil Sain was appointed as CMD of the NTC. Even before the expiry of the term of Shri C.R. Guha Majumdar, the NTC made efforts to get a suitable candidate from the open market. However, no suitable candidate could be selected from the open market. In this background, the NTC went in for a Service Officer for the post of CMD. After considering the names of a number of Service Officers, the Selection Committee constituted for this purpose and comprising of Chairman, NTC, Managing Director, NTC and a nominee of PESB, recommended the name of Shri S.M. Murshed. Subsequently, the Government of West Bengal did not relieve him. Then again another gentleman was selected, but when it came to the Cabinet Committee, it was observed by the Cabinet Committee that a technical person who knows the subject must be appointed. So, we have taken steps so that a technical man who knows the subject can be appointed and we are hoping that within a month or two we will be able to appoint one whole time Chairman.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: She did not answer the second part of my question fully—why one Mr. Sen, a comparatively junior officer was appointed over the head of more experienced and capable, technical officers available in the N.T.C.?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: He is the only available person who wanted to go and head N.T.C. Eastern Subsidiary. We tried many people, but I am sorry to say that no other person accepted it.

We tried to get somebody from the Government of West Bengal also. We selected him because he is a technical person. He has some knowledge about this organisation. I can assure the House since he joined this subsidiary, the position has improved. Previously there was a loss of Rs. 1 crore per month. The position is now improving.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: I will have to preface my question. You have to be a little patient.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, preface is a lecture always. Please be brief.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: I had raised some time back also in the House this very matter which I am referring to now. N.T.C. is an organisation which only takes over sick textile mills when they become sick, when everything has been taken out by the industrialists, and capitalists, then it is safely handed over to the Government as a sick child. I had drawn the attention of the Minister of Industry in the last part of 1977 Session that there is Orissa Textile Mills Ltd., Choudwar, near Cuttack. They have not been able to pay back more than Rs. 800 crores taken from the Allahabad Bank. It has not been paying dividend to its share holders for the last 30 years. It is showing loss. It has come to a stalemate.

I am drawing the attention of the House to the fact that this mill is going to be sick in a few months. It is already sick. These industrialists are very capable and influential persons. When our Finance Minister visited Orissa, he invited him for lunch and that is why the bankers are not able to do anything with him. In the public interest while the going is good, I would urge upon the Minister to take over this textile mill as it can make profit before everything goes out and it enters into further liabilities. It has already taken Rs. 800 crores as borrowings from the Allahabad Bank and others. Will the Minister give an

assurance that they will take over this mill while the going is good and mill can make profit?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: I can assure that we will look into that question.

श्री बल चन्द्र कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि एन० टी० सी० की बंगाल की मिलें घाटे में चल रही हैं। इसी प्रकार से मध्य प्रदेश की एन० टी० सी० की मिलें भी घाटे में चल चल रही हैं। मध्य प्रदेश की सात एन० टी० सी० की मिलों को नौ करोड़ का घाटा हो रहा है। नाना प्रकार की शिकायतें होने के बाद भी शासन की ओर से कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है। मैंने 23 जनवरी 1978 को उद्योग मंत्री जी को एक पत्र लिखा था जिस का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने 31 जनवरी 1978 को दिया था और जांच करवाने का आश्वासन भी उस पत्र में दिया था। उसके बाद 9 फरवरी 1978 को इसी के बारे में मैंने पत्र लिखा था जिसका कोई उत्तर मुझे नहीं मिला। उस के बाद 20 फरवरी को अनियमितताओं के बारे में मैंने पत्र लिखा जिस का कोई उत्तर नहीं आया। 28 फरवरी को मैंने फिर एक पत्र लिखा जिसका कोई उत्तर नहीं आया। 6 अप्रैल 1978 को फिर मैंने पत्र लिखा जिस के उत्तर में छानबीन करवाने का उन्होंने मुझे आश्वासन दिया। उस के बाद 17 जुलाई को मैं ने पत्र दिया, उसकी मुझे स्वीकृति मात्र ही दी गई। इतनी शिकायतें आप को मिलती हैं जिनका या तो आप उत्तर देते ही नहीं हैं या केवल आश्वासन दे देते हैं जिनकी पूर्ति नहीं होती है। मध्य प्रदेश में आपकी सात मिलें जिन को नौ करोड़ का घाटा हो रहा है जब कि निजी क्षेत्र की छः मिलें हैं और उन को पंद्रह करोड़ का मुनाफा हो रहा है। क्या आप ने कभी यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि इस घाटे के मूल कारण क्या हैं? मंत्री महोदय ने इस घाटे के जो कारण बताये हैं केवल वही कारण नहीं हैं। इस के और भी कारण हो सकते हैं। जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं उन के कारण भी घाटा हो रहा है। क्या इन लोगों के स्थान पर अन्य योग्य व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करेंगे और किन कारणों से घाटा हो रहा है उनकी जांच जांच करवायेंगे? जो आश्वासन आप ने दिया है उसकी पूर्ति आप कब करने वाले हैं?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: The question relates to West Bengal subsidiary. It does not relate to Madhya Pradesh subsidiary.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: When the subsidiaries were formed it was more or less, understood that in the management of the West Bengal subsidiary the Government of West Bengal would have a voice and say. May I know whether the Government had submitted any panel of names or after Mr. Murshed was not released, whether any communication was sent by the West Bengal Government?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: Yes, Sir. They sent some names and we considered them. As I have already said, as it is a heavily deficit subsidiary, we need some person who is a technical hand and knows commercial things and knows the subject.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDURI: Have these things been communicated to the West Bengal Government?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: Yes. They know it. They are all in service and so, they have no such experience. So, we need some experienced person.

श्री बलवीर सिंह : जिस आदमी को स्पेशल आफिसर मुकर्रर किया गया है, मि० सेन, उसी कारखाने में या उसी आफिस में उस से ज्यादा सीनियर आदमी और टैक्नीकल नो हाऊ जानने वाले आदमी हैं, क्या यह सही नहीं है? क्या गलत इत्तिला के आधार पर उस को वहां मुकर्रर नहीं किया गया है? अगर उस से ज्यादा नो हाऊ जानने वाले वहां हैं तो इनक्वायरी करवा कर और उस को हटा कर जो सीनियर अफसर हैं उस को आप मुकर्रर करेंगे?

श्रीमती आभा मैती : यह ठीक बात नहीं है।

Price Rise of Paper

*327. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that prices of different varieties of paper have gone up;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government have made any efforts to check the price rise and to ask the main paper manufacturers to maintain the price level prevailing at the beginning of 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Although there has been no change in the price of white printing paper which is being supplied to the educational sector, the prices of some other varieties of paper had increased during the year.

(b) The demand for paper has gone up sharply with the promotion of adult education and universal literacy programmes. Though production has also been gowing steadily, it has not been able to keep pace with the demand, and it is estimated that there is gap of about 75,000 tonnes between demand and supply. The situation was also marginally aggravated in recent months due to bottlenecks in production caused by power cuts, coal shortages and disruption in transport facilities due to floods in some areas. The paper industry has taken advantage of improved market conditions to put up prices. It is reported that consumers have also been adversely affected by various malpractices prevalent in the distribution system.

(c) Although there is no statutory control on prices, Government have been discouraging the Industry from resorting to unjustified increase of prices. Government have been promoting the growth of the paper industry by various measures, to achieve higher production, and it is also proposed to import paper to meet increased demand. If these measures do not have the desired effect Government would consider further measures to limit the production to common varieties of writing and printing paper and also whether distribution of these papers can be taken over.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: What is the percentage of price rise during the last three years? Is it a fact that the price has gone up by 25 to 40 per cent, of different varieties of paper? Is it also a fact that the wholesale dealers and quota holders have earned crores of rupees in collaboration with the mill magnates and whether the paper distribution is strictly in the hands of mill-owners?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: The first question is with regard to the price rise. It is correct that in regard to some varieties of paper, there is a price rise. But in regard to white paper, there is no price rise. There is controlled price...

MR. SPEAKER: The question is whether it is because of collusion between mill-owners and the distributors?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: There are three things.

One thing is price rise and I say that in regard to white paper there is no price rise. The industry is supplying at control price and in respect of other varieties of paper definitely there is price rise and we have taken some measures and in recent days there is some decline in prices and we have already said that.

The second thing is about distribution. There is no doubt that there is some collusion between the industry and the distributors and the retailers. All these things are there. So, if they do not check the whole thing, then we are going to opt for the public distribution system. So, they cannot do like that.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: I would like to know whether it is true that the percentage of price rise is between 25 and 40 per cent in respect of different varieties of paper.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: Exactly at this moment I have no other percentage with me, but no doubt the substantial rise in prices varies.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: The second question is whether the newsprint allocated to small newspapers is also sold in blackmarket and no proper check is

being kept for their proper utilisation and whether there is any proposal under consideration to streamline proper distribution and price control.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: About distribution, I have already stated that if they do not check all these things in the industry, then we will opt for the public distribution system and in regard to other matters, about the news print to the small magazines and small papers, we have to look into the question as to what is their real problem.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Sir, it is a very serious matter. The paper mills have been charging premium on their product at the rate of even Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 per tonne. Here, it is said that there has been no change in the price of white printing paper which is being supplied to the educational sector. But we find in actual practice that the note books that are required for the schools and the textbooks are all very highly priced and they are not even available. Here, it is said that Government have been discouraging the industry from resorting to unjustified increase of prices. How have they been discouraging and what steps they have taken? Perhaps, unless we import sufficient quantity of paper, the conditions may not improve. Will the Government consider this question and take more vigorous steps to bring down the price of paper either by import of paper or by clamping control on industry?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: There is a shortfall in between production and demand and that is 75,000 tonnes between demand and supply. So, it is proposed to import this amount of paper at the moment.

About the educational sector, we are fully meeting the demand of the educational sector. This year we are giving about 1.75 lakh tonnes to the educational sector and last year it was only about one lakh tonnes. I think it is sufficient at the moment.

श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद: यह सर्वविदित है कि कागज के मूल्य बढ़े हैं । भले ही सरकारी आंकड़ों और मंत्री महोदय के बयान से यह बात प्रकट न हो, लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि हर कोटि के कागज का मूल्य बढ़ा है । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सफ़ेद कागज का मूल्य नहीं बढ़ा है । लेकिन उस का भी मूल्य बढ़ा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले सत्र की अपेक्षा इस सत्र म केन्द्रीय सरकार या प्रांतों की ओर से कितना कोटा दिया गया है ।

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: I have already said about how much we have given to them. From the Government side we are allocating to the educational sector this year about 1.75 lakh tonnes of white paper and printing paper. As I have already stated, there is some collusion between the industry and the distributors and this price rise is mainly due to that. For that reason, I have already said that we may have to go through Public Distribution System.

"थम्सअप" और "77" पेय की बिक्री

***328. श्री गोविन्द मुण्डा** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि थम्स अप शीतल पेय की बोतलें "77" शीतल पेय की तुलना में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बिकी हैं ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या थम्स अप की बिक्री, जो "77" की बिक्री से अधिक है, अपनी लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता के अनुरूप है : और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार उस कंपनी के विरुद्ध लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता से अधिक बोतलें बेचने पर क्या कार्यवाही करने का है जो थम्स अप शीतल पेय की बोतल भरने के कार्य में लगी है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The sale figures by brand names of soft drinks are not maintained by the Government.

(b). The production of all brands of soft drinks including Thums-up by M/s Parle Beverages Ltd., Bombay, who are the owners of Thums-up

41.55 million bottles as against their approved capacity of 30.067 million bottles per annum.

(c). This would require to be dealt with in terms of the provision of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 and in terms of Government's policy set out in the Statement of Industrial Policy laid before the House of Parliament on 23rd December, 1977.

SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: I specifically asked the sale of Thums-up-licensed capacity *vis-a-vis* produced during the year 1977. But I am sorry to point out that the figures given by the Minister pertain to all the soft drinks including Thums-up which is misleading.

If the Minister does not have the figures of Thums-up readily available, the same may be submitted to the House in due course of time.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: The hon. member wanted to know about the sale of Thums-up. I have already said in reply to part (a) that the sale figures by brand names of soft drinks are not maintained by the Government, and part (b) that the production of all brands of soft drinks including Thums-up by M/s Parle Beverages Limited, Bombay, who are the owners of Thums-up franchise, during the year 1977 was 41.55 million bottles as against their approved capacity of 30.067 million bottles per annum. I meant to say that M/s Parle Beverages Limited, Bombay manufacture a number of drinks and produce different types of drinks and Thums-up is one of them. We have no such separate figures about Thums-up.

SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Even in the figures given by the Government, the production capacity is more than the licensed capacity. What action is proposed to be taken by the Government against the defaulters?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: Already, we have asked the DGTD to take action against this firm.

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR N. PATIL: It is evident that the demand for '77' is lesser than that for Thums-up and it is a well-known fact that '77' is the creation of the Janata Government. Will this Government try to improve the quality of '77' or subsidise. the rate to make it competitive with other drinks? It should be at least re-named '78'.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: The quality of '77' is quite good. But we had some difficulty in manufacturing it in different metropolitan cities because according to our Industrial Policy we cannot start any unit in metropolitan cities. We have to go to some SSI areas. But we are now having it in small areas and it is quite popular there.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: It is rather a very equivocal answer because what has happened is that a particular firm called M/s. Parle Beverages Limited must have exceeded its capacity and oozed out a public sector product. That is exactly the charge, the gravamen of the charge M/s Parle must have exceeded its capacity and oozed out '77' which was done by the technicians of India. It is fairly good, but it may not have been properly advertised. What is the real position? M/s Parle must have exceeded their capacity. I would like to know whether some action has been taken against M/s Parle Beverages Limited?

What is Government doing? It is no use saying there is the IDR Act and all those things. If they have exceeded their capacity, all the IDR Act has to be implemented by the Minister; so, what action have they taken? Why should you not prosecute

the company for exceeding their capacity?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: Steps have been taken to process it and an enquiry is also being made.

Demands made by Central Secretariat Employees

*329. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Central Secretariat staged a demonstration in front of the residence of the State Minister for Home;

(b) what are their demands; and

(c) whether Government have satisfied their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) As per information available the Federation of the Central Secretriat and Allied Offices Employees held a demonstration in front of the house of Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 26th October, 1978. The Minister was out of station on 26th October, 1978.

(b) The demonstrators did not present any memorandum of demands. In their earlier letter dated 21st October, 1978, they have referred to the following demands:

(i) Modification of the Desk Officer Scheme

(ii) Merger of Dearness Allowance with pay

(iii) Seniority according to the date of appointment

(iv) Three promotions in Service

(v) Regularisation of daily wage workers.

(c) All the demands have been taken up by the Staff Side under the J.C.M. either in the National Council or in the Departmental Council of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and are at various stages of consideration in consultation with the Staff Side.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: It has been said that they are being considered, but has any particular demand been met?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Three of the matters have been referred to the Consultative machinery and they are under consideration. Later they will be taken to arbitration.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: When are the reports expected from these Committees?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The arbitration machinery has got its own method of working. The matter is before it and it will start its hearing very soon.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I would like to know whether one of the demands is recognition of their Associations and if that demand is there, whether they are being accorded recognition or not.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: That is not one of the demands; I have already mentioned the five demands which are in the representation.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: But has recognition been accorded or not?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: As for the various units which are affiliated to the Federation, recognition is given to them....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Have you accepted this particular demand or not?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Some of the demands are...

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether their demand for recognition has been accepted.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: It is already under the consideration of the Joint Consultative Machinery: then it will go to arbitration.

Reorganisation of Coir Industry

*330. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted a Rs. 38 crore scheme to the Centre for reorganisation of coir industry in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) financial assistance extended by the Union Government so far to the State for this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MATI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I am really surprised at the answer of the Hon. Minister and particularly at the fact that the Minister is not at all aware of what is going on inside Government and about the files being transacted in regard to this particular question. The Government of Kerala has submitted a scheme for Rs. 38 crores (the scheme of the erstwhile Minister Shri E. V. Thomas) for restructuring the coir industry, and Government of India have already sanctioned Rs. 4.51 crores to assist the scheme. This has been announced in the House by Mr. George Fernandes when another question was raised on this subject. So, the Government of India is very much involved in the scheme and the latest position is that the Planning Commission has put up a Study Team to go into the working of the scheme, and that Sivaraman Committee has already submitted its report. That is the history. But, in spite of all these things, the Minister has given a negative reply with regard to what is going on inside the Ministry about this. I would like to say that there is such a scheme and I would like to know the position now.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: Sir, what was the question? The question was whether the Kerala Government has submitted a Rs. 38 crore scheme to the Centre for reorganisation of the coir industry. I have said 'No' and that is correct. There is no scheme of Rs. 38 crores from the Kerala Government.

But that does not mean that they have not sent any schemes. From 1974 onwards, they are sending different schemes amounting from Rs. 15.6 crores to Rs. 86.39 crores. But what I said was that a scheme for Rs. 38.0 crores as mentioned in part (a) of the question was not sent to us by the Kerala Government. (*Interruptions*) He had asked us specific question giving specific amount. How can I say on this point when there is no such scheme with us for what specific amount. But that does not mean that there is no scheme and no discussion at all and there is no thinking on it in the Ministry.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What is the amount allocated for the coir industry? Why do you expose your ignorance? You are here to answer the questions. You must tell us the specific scheme.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point in getting agitated merely because a particular figure is different from the one given by your Department. The figure mentioned here is wrong.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I do not want to ask the Minister anything. But it only shows how inefficient the Ministry is.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: The Planning Commission Study Team has already submitted the report to the Government, that is, Sivaraman Committee Report.... (*Interruptions*). The Government is committed to the scheme irrespective of whether it is Rs. 38.0 crores or Rs. 17.0 crores. But you have not answered the particular question put by me. In the light of the facts, with all my sympathy for the lady, I am not pursuing my question.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: I would request the House to give a full hearing of what I say. I have not said that we have not sanctioned anything... (*Interruptions*). As recommended by the Planning Commission, a special Central assistance of Rs. 4.31 crores for potential viable coir cooperative societies have already been sanctioned. That I have not denied.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: In the light of the negative reply given by the Minister we are not asking any supplementaries on this. Let it go on record. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you get upset? I have already said that the Department should have given the correct figure, because the figure Rs. 38 crores, is wrong. I have been finding it in other such answers also. They give a particular figure, and later on they have said that that figure was wrong. I have already said that it is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 331.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, the question No. 342 standing in my name is identical. Will you kindly ask the Minister to take it up with this question?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he can answer both.

T.V. Centre in Kerala

*331. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken final decision to set up a T.V. centre in Kerala State;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up; and

(c) the name of the place where the proposed T.V. centre is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). It has already been decided in principle to set up TV station at Trivandum. It is proposed to have a single studio set up (with provision to have a second studio later) and a 10 KW transmitter with a 150 metre tower. It will take 3 to 4 years for the completion of the project after the necessary sanctions have been issued.

Installation of T.V. Stations at Ahmedabad and Major Cities

*342. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when will Ahmedabad and some other major cities in India get a T.V. Station;

(b) why are the decision and implementation in this regard being delayed; and

(c) steps and measures taken by Government to accelerate the process of starting T.V. Stations at Ahmedabad and other cities?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). A full-fledged T. V. Centre at Jullundur and

a TV relay centre at Kanpur are already under construction. The relay centre at Kanpur is likely to be commissioned shortly. In the Sixth Plan schemes of Doordarshan, there is provision for setting up full-fledged TV Stations at three state capitals, namely, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Trivandrum, and TV relay centres at eight other places. In addition two aproved schemes of the Fifth Plan, namely, the setting up of TV relay centres at Asansol and Kasauli, will also be taken up during the Sixth Plan period. It will take about 3 to 4 years for a TV Station to be set up after the necessary sanctions have been issud. Pending such formalities preliminary action such as selection of suitable sites etc. is already under way in some of these cases including Ahmedabad.

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: To part (b) of my question you have answered that it will take 3 to 4 years for the completion of the project, after the necessary sanctions have been issued. I want to know specifically when the necessary sanctions are going to be issued and if you have started any preliminary work; and if so, the details thereof?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Sanctions do take some time. It is our endeavour to complete all these projects in the 6th Plan. I have already identified all of them.

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Since Trivandrum is at one end of Kerala and the two other major cities of Kerala, that is, Cochin and Calicut are far away, will the Government consider putting up the station in such a way as to cover the entire State of Kerala; and what is the range of the 10 km. transmitter with 150 metre tower?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: It would not be possible to cover the entire State of Kerala with this transmitter in Trivandrum.

AN. HON MEMBER: What is the range?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I would not be able to say off hand may be about 80—85 km.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: As the House knows, TV was started in India in 1959. To begin with, it was in Delhi. There after, it took 13 years, to have a second one in Bombay; and then five more full-fledged TV Centres came consecutively in quick succession. They are in Srinagar, Amritsar, Calcutta, Madras and Lucknow. I do not want to give details of other places where relay centres are also functioning. I want to know precisely as to why three major cities expecting to have the TV Centres in the 6th Plan—namely, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Trivandrum—Were left out of the consideration in these initial 20 years or so? You Mr. Speaker, will be glad to know that Bangalore is also included like Ahmedabad in the 6th Plan. My point is that Ahmedabad is the main city in Gujarat, a border State, and from various points of view it is important to have a T.V. centre started here sooner than elsewhere. Why is it that the previous government and the present Government have delayed the setting up of the T.V. station in Ahmedabad; and, all the more because of the fact that Ahmedabad and Gujarat give to the Government a tremendous amount of revenue in terms of radio licence and T.V. licence fees.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: As a Minister incharge of this portfolio I would like to have as many T.V. centres as possible. And the original thinking was that during the 6th Plan, it will be possible for us to have centres in all the Capitals, but due to constraint of resources, the Planning Commission has not agreed to any excepting, these three in which Ahmedabad is one. Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Tri-

vandrum are the only State Capitals which have been agreed to, but it is essentially due to constraint of resources that do not make further expansion possible.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR The hon. Minister has said in his reply that it will take about 3-4 years for a T.V. station to be set up; and he says, in the meantime, preliminary work is going on like selection of suitable site, etc. I wonder, apart from the fact that financial constraints are there, why such a long period of 3-4 years they should take in merely selecting a site and other details? Is it a fact that the opening of a new T.V. centre costs approximately Rs. 4 crores? If Rs. 4 crores is the cost, is it too much in terms of the cost especially when the benefits are too great?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: It is true that a full fledged T.V. Centre costs around Rs. 4 crores. It is really the experts who determine the total period that is taken.

We do not go in for turn keyjobs as many other countries do. We try to do as much indigenously as possible. Therefore, this period has been indicated.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि टी० वी० सैंटर खोलने का क्या क्राइटीरिया है ? मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब स्टेट कैपटल में सब जगह उन्होंने अभी तक टी० वी० सैंटर नहीं बनाये हैं तो जिला हैडक्वार्टर में टी० वी० सैंटर बनाने का क्या औचित्य है ? मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान बिहार की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं, पटना जो कि कैपिटल है वहां टी० वी० सैंटर नहीं दिया गया है, जब कि मुजफ्फरपुर में दिया गया है । बिहार के लोग कहते हैं कि क्या हर जिले में जहां का एम० पी० मिनिस्टर होता है, वहीं टी० वी० सैंटर होगा क्योंकि बिहार की कैपिटल पटना में सैंटर न होकर मुजफ्फरपुर में दिया गया है । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि टी० वी० सैंटर स्थापित करने का क्राइटीरिया क्या है ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : प्रश्न मुजफ्फरपुर के बारे में पूछा गया है, मैं सदन में इतना स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि मुजफ्फरपुर का निर्णय हम ने नहीं किया, यह पहले हुआ था । वहां पर काफी काम हो चुका था और थोड़ा सा काम होना बाकी था, जिसको इस सरकार ने पूरा करके वहां पर केन्द्र आरम्भ कर दिया ।

श्री राम मूर्ति : मंत्री जी ने अभी फरमाया कि धन की कमी के कारण वे चाहते हुए भी हर स्टेट की कैपिटल में एक टी०वी० सैंटर खोल नहीं पा रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ट्रांसमीटर क्यों नहीं लगाये जाते हैं, जिस से हमारे सैंट्रल और वैस्टर्न यू०पी० के लोगों को फायदा हो सके ? नैनीताल 6 हजार फिट की हाइट पर है, अगर वहां पर मसूरी की तरह टी० वी० सैंटर लगाया जाये तो वह तमाम एरिये को कवर कर सकता है, ऐसा करने में धन भी ज्यादा नहीं लगेगा और सब लोगों को इस की सुविधा मिल जायेगी । क्या मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : इस सदन में टेलीविजन पर जब भी चर्चा हुई है तो अनेक सदस्यों ने यह विचार व्यक्त किया है कि टी० वी० केवल मनोरंजन के लिये नहीं होना चाहिये, शिक्षण के लिए भी होना चाहिए । अगर शिक्षण के लिये बनाना है तो उस के लिये आवश्यक है कि प्रोडक्शन सैंटर वहीं पर हो । मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि एक रिले सैंटर लगाने पर भी 1 करोड़ 30 लाख रुपये लगेगा है, ऐसा नहीं कि बहुत सस्ता हो ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a place centrally situated like Nagpur which cover a large area will have to wait till it acquires a 'capital' status to have T.V.? Your objective is to educate the backward and tribal people in the satellite scheme and to have it in Chattisgarh or round about. Nagpur, on merits, deserves to be a T.V. Centre. What is the criteria?

I would like to know, as it costs Rs. 4 crores, if the State Government comes forward to provide Rs. 4 crores, will the Ministry agree to set up a T.V. station at Nagpur?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The hon. Member has referred to the coverage of Nagpur and the Chhatisgarh area by the SITE experiment. It is true and after that experiment was discontinued after a period of one year, other stations were planned to be set up as SITE continuity stations and in

that area, the site chosen as SITE continuity station was Raipur in Chhatisgarh area. It was chosen by the earlier Government as the place where the TV station was to be set up. (*Interruption*) I am merely pointing out that Raipur was chosen as a place for a TV station as a continuity scheme. It is there and it is running. It is in Chhatisgarh. It has been served by that. But the TV transmitter unlike the Radio Station covers a very limited area and so, it is not possible to cover the entire area. At the moment, Nagpur is not under consideration. But after 1981-82, whenever satellite goes in space, perhaps we could consider.

(*Interruption*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में पूर्णकालिक चेयरमैन और निदेशक के रिक्त पद

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*332. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह :

श्री जनार्दन पुजारी :

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में अनेक उच्च पद काफी समय से रिक्त पड़े हैं, और उन को भरने के लिये अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है जिस के कारण कोयले के उत्पादन में भारी बाधाएँ खड़ी हो रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पूर्णकालिक चैयरमैन और निदेशक (वाणिज्यिक), निदेशक (कार्मिक) के पद कब से रिक्त पड़े हैं और इन के न भरे जाने के कारण क्या हैं और पूर्णकालिक चेयरमैन का पद रिक्त रखे जाने का क्या औचित्य है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार देश में कोयले की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए और प्रचालनिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इन पदों को तुरन्त भरने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). No higher posts is Coal India Ltd. have been lying vacant for a long time. The post of Chairman is being held by the Secretary, Department of Coal in addition to his own duties from 16-9-1978 when the previous Chairman-cum-Managing Director relinguished his charge after the expiry of his term of office. Action has been taken to fill up the post on a permanent basis. The post of Director (Commercial) is not vacant. There is no post of Director (Personnel) in the Coal India Ltd. Coal production has not been affected.

श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के अध्यक्ष पद को स्थायी रूप से भरने के लिए कार्यवाही की गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है । इस पद को भरने के लिए अब कितना और समय लगेगा और इसके चयन की पद्धति क्या है ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Action has been taken and the process is being set in motion. The person will be selected very shortly and will be in position in the next fewweeks.

श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी बताया है कि इस पद के रिक्त रहने की वजह से कोयले के उत्पादन पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है । मंत्री महोदय का यह उत्तर ठीक नहीं है। इस लिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 1977-78 और 1978-79 में कोयले का अलग-अलग कितना उत्पादन हुआ है— यह बढ़ा है या कम हुआ है ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The coal production has not been affected because the Chairman has not been appointed. Temporarily, the Secretary, in addition to his duties, is the Chairman of the Coal India Ltd. at the moment. With regard to production, in April to November, 1977, the production was 62.01 million tonnes whereas from April to November, 1978, it was marginally up to 62.85 million tonnes. So, that shows that the production has not been affected because of this shortfall in vacancies.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Continued vacancies at the top in coal India has virtually pushed this

**Not recorded.

holding company into paralysis. You know, Sir, the coal has disappeared from the market throughout the country especially in Delhi. That is the report. The people of this country are being forced to pay more because of the Mismanagement of the Coal India Ltd. and already the company has started suffering losses.

Hence, as you know Sir, in this context, if we go through this answer what is the answer given by the Minister to this specific question? I may be permitted to read the question that is put:

> "If so, the time since when the posts of full-time chairman, Director (Commercial) and Director (Personnel) have been lying vacant and the reasons for not filling these posts and the justification for keeping the post of 'Full-Time Chairman' vacant."

The answer given is that it is not vacant and the Secretary is functioning as the Chairman. I wonder whether the answer is convincing. Further this has created dissatisfaction and frustration among 7000 officers in this holding company and further, under these circumstances, my question is: What action the Minister is going to take so as to remove this anomaly and also to remove the bottleneck in the management of this Coal India.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, about the post of Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Coal India, as soon as the vacancy had arisen steps were taken to select a suitable person and as I told you earlier, the post will be filled up in the coming few weeks and already the candidates are being interviewed by the Public Enterprises Selection Board and as soon as the interivew is over and the selection is made, the person will be appointed in a couple of weeks.

About the other posts, there is no post vacant in the Coal India. In fact, in the Coal India. Director (Commercial) is already there and there is no other post at the higher level which is vacant in Coal India. That is why when I say about the Chairman, even though the vacancy of Chairman is there for the last couple of months, the Secretary in such circumstances is holding the additional charge of the post of Chairman and the Chairman will be appointed in a couple of weeks. About the question of production, the production, as I told you, has not suffered because of this. After all, subsidiary compnies are in charge of production normally and there the CMDS are very much in position and they are producing enough coal and there is no scarcity at the pit heads and if there is scarcity in some spots, that may be due to a variety of reasons, but definitely coal is available in plenty in the country.

चौ० हरीराम पक्कासर गोदारा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय यह कह रहे हैं कि कोयले की कमी नहीं है । लेकिन कोयला ठीक दाम पर कहां मिल रहा है ? 500 रुपये टन तो कोयला आज भी मिल रहा है, 500 रुपये टन के भाव पर कोयले के मिलने में कमी नहीं है जिस का नतीजा यह है कि ईंट आज 250 रुपया हजार बिक रही है । जिन इलाकों में बाढ़ आई है या जहां तूफान आए हैं वहां के लोगों को कंसेशनल रेट पर ईंट मिलने की बात तो दूर रही, सही दामों पर भी नहीं मिल रही हैं और न कहीं कोयला नियमानुसार ठीक दाम पर मिल रहा है । तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में आवश्यक कदम उठाएंगे जिस से कोयला सही दाम पर लोगों को मिल सके और जहां बाढ़ आई है या तूफान आए हैं वहां लोगों को ईंट सही दाम पर मिल सके ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, as I explained before in the House, the statutory price of coal is fixed at the producing point.

When it comes to the market, there is no control on its price and it is for the State Government to bring in necessary (*Interruptions*) it is absolutely for the State Governments to step in and control the price of coal in the market. When coal is available at the production-end, it is for the consumers to take it. I had

explained a little while ago that the coal is available at the pit-heads and even out of the four coal-producing companies, under the Coal India, in two companies which have been affected by floods, there is a short-fall in production while in the other two companies where the floods have not affected, the production has gone up by 8 to 9 per cent when compared to last year.

So, there is no question of production being affected because of lack of an official or Chairman. (*Interruptions*) I cannot help that. As I told you on the last occasion, the cost of production is going up because of various other reasons. (*Interruptions*) As I told you, the price is not controlled; the price is fixed only at the pit-heads. This statutory price is fixed by Government whereas, in the distribution centre, it is for the State Governments to step in and, if they want, they can bring in the coal under essential list. (*Interruptions*).

12.03 hrs.

[SMT. PARVATHI KRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly listen to the Minister.

Now the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Insufficient drainage of National Highways

*324. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to stae:

(a) whether any investigation has been undertaken by Government as to insufficient drainage system on national highways specially during the high floods in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the findings of the investigation;

(c) if not, when such investigation will be undertaken; and

(d) measures taken for drainage of excess waters on national highways in West Bengal in view of high floods level during the recent floods there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) National Highways are generally provided with sufficient Cross Drainage system. However in the context of recent unprecedented floods in West Bengal, investigations have been undertaken to assess damages to National Highways and consider remedial measures.

(b) Investigation where completed have indicated need for strengthening and improvement of cross drainage works etc.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Roads were made trafficable at the earliest. Immediate further remedial measures to restore the flood affected stretches of National Highways to preflood conditions are in hand. Wherever investigations have been completed, suggested remedial measures such as strengthening and improvement of cross drainage works etc. have been/are being undertaken. It has however to be noted that drainage problems of highways are linked with the overall problem of riverine floods and drainage in any area.

Production of Controlled Cloth

*325. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:
SHRI C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minster of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mills have let down Government in regard to production of controlled cloth expected of them:

(b) the quantity which they were expected to produce and the quantity actually produced; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that the mills conform to the policy laid down in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c). Controlled cloth scheme under the new textile policy is being operated on the basis that 100 million square metres of controlled cloth will be produced in the mill sector in a quarter (3 months), of which 50 million square metres is to be assigned to the National Textile Corporation and tenders are to be floated for the balance 50 million square metres from private sector mills. National Textile Corporation is to be assigned additional production to the extent of shortfall from the private sector mills.

For the quarter October-December, 1978 response from the private sector covered about 26 million square metres, of which about 16.81 million square metres was accepted. The shortfall of about 33.19 million square metres has been additionally assigned to the National Textile Corporation. Actual production would be known after the end of December, 1978.

Firing by Pak Troops across the Line of actual control in Kashmir

*333. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Pakistani troops fired across the line of actual control in the Rajouri Section in Jammu and Kashmir since August, 1978;

(b) the number of Indian casualties, if any; and

(c) the action taken to prevent such firings on the part of Pakistani troops?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE: (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) During the period from 1st August, 1978 to 3rd December, 1978, Pakistani forces opened fire on five occasions along the Line of Control in the Rajouri sector of Jammu and Kashmir. There was no casualty on our side.

(c) Such incidents, which are not altogether uncommon, are sought to be resolved at local levels through flag meetings between sector Commanders. Our security forces are maintaining constant vigilance on the border and have standing orders to take firm action where necessary.

Activities of Rajneesh Ashram

*334. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports appearing in some publications in Delhi and Bombay regarding the functioning of Rajneesh Ashram in Pune; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Appropriate action for violation of specific provisions of law, if any, would be taken.

Offer to manufacture Leather Goods in India by German Govt.

*335. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that German Government have offered to make leather goods in India:

(b) if so, whether India has accepted the offer;

(c) if so, what are the conditions; and

(d) whether any delegation visited India to settle the deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Assistance to West Bengal for Flood Relief

*337. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal State Government has protested both against the quantum and mode of assistance given to that State for flood relief; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No protest has been received from the West Bengal Government but Hon. Members from West Bengal have urged in Parliament that Central assistance to the State for repairs and restoration of essential works should be treated as grants instead of advance Plan assistance.

(b) Central Government assistance to States affected by natural calamities has been governed so far by the recommendations of the 6th Finance Commission, and the assistance has invariably been in the form of loans to be set off against Central assistance towards the States' Five Year Plan. The manner in which the outstanding amounts of advance Plan assistance should be adjusted in relation to the 1978—83 Plan is under Government's consideration. Due care will be taken to see that the State's development efforts do not suffer because of the obligation to repay Central loans in the form of advance Plan assistance in 1978-79.

Production in Badarpur Thermal Plant

*338. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT:

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of problems faced by the Badarpur Thermal Plant together with the steps taken to solve them more particularly with reference to the recent spate of subversive activities; and

(b) present production figures of its total capacity?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The three operating units of 100 MW each at Badarpur Thermal Power Station have been supplied by BHEL and were commissioned in 1973, 1974 and 1975 respectively. In the initial stages there were many tube failures in the three boilers which reduced the availability of power from the station. Apart from facing certain equipment deficiencies, the units had remained on long outages on different occasions for carrying out repairs of generator transformer, turbine and generator rotors etc. While the National Thermal Power Corporation to whom the management of the power station was transferred from 1st April, 1978 was trying to tackle the technical problems in the operation and maintenance of the plant and exploring the avenues of settlement of various demands of the Badarpur Thermal Power Station staff, it was unfortunate that the labour and supervisory staff went on a strike from 25th October, 1978 to 4th November, 1978 to press for their demands including early finalisation of the

terms and conditions of the absorption of the supervisory staff in the NTPC. Even certain cases of sabotage in the plant area were also reported.

Following steps have been taken by the NTPC management to tackle various problems:

(i) Project renovation programme has been launched to identify the equipment deficiencies and to take measures for rectifying these defects;

(ii) Regular monitoring of the performance of the station has been undertaken;

(iii) Constant dialogue between management and the employees is being held to sort out pending service matters;

(iv) Measures to improve industrial relations are being constantly reviewed;

(v) Security measures have been tightened up in the plant area and the employees have been warned of the serious consequences in case they are found guilty of acts of sabotage.

(b) The Power station had generated 5.18 million units on 10th December, 1978, and had touched a peak load of 220 MW on that day.

Death Toll in Road Accidents in Delhi

*339. SHRI SHANKARSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the death toll in road accidents in Delhi is on the increase;

(b) the number of persons killed in road accidents in Delhi per day on an average and how these figures compare with the figures a decade ago; and

(c) the reasons for such an increase in road accident deaths and the measures taken or proposed to be taken to ensure safe road traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). 651 persons have been killed in road accidents in Delhi during the period from 1st January 1978 to 30th November 1978 as against 694 in 1977 and 587 and 510 in the previous two years respectively. An analysis of the number of deaths in road accidents every year would show that the number is on the increase. On an average about two persons were killed during the last two years (year 1977, $\frac{694}{365} = 1{\cdot}90$, year 1978 (till 30-11-78) $\frac{651}{334} = 1{\cdot}95$) as compared to about one during the years 1967 and 1968 (year 1967 $\frac{373}{365} = 1{\cdot}02$, year 1968 $\frac{400}{365} = 1{\cdot}09$). These accept are a matter of concern.

Among the various causes for the increase in road accidents are the increase in population from around 40.66 lakhs in 1971 to around 54 lakhs in 1978, increase in motor vehicles from around 21,904 in 1957 to about 4,05,101 in 1977, the presence of about 20,000 registered and 30,000 unregistered slow moving vehicles which includes tongas, cycle-rickshaws, bullock carts, and horse carts, existence of narrow and over-crowded streets in the walled city, inadequacy of transport to cope with the abnormal increase in the number of commuters and consequent overloading in public transport vehicles, lack of stringent check of the grant and renewal of driving licence, and inadequacy of traffic police. It is seen that over a period of time, there has not been a proportionate strengthening of the regulatory agencies as compared to the increase in the volume of traffic. Considering all these aspects an Expert Committee has recommended some increase in traffic control staff and their recommendations are under considerations.

Coal Supply to M.P.

*340. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last four months, the coal supply to Madhya Pradesh has been reduced to 60 per cent of the actual requirement;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures under contemplation in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण की पंचवर्षीय योजना

*341. **श्री राज केशर सिंह:** क्या गृह मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए एक पंच वर्षीय केन्द्रीय योजना तैयार की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) तथा (ख) : भारत सरकार ने राज्यों की सहायता करने के उद्देश्य से 1969–70 में राज्यों के पुलिस बलों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए एक योजना शुरू की थी ताकि उन के पुलिस बल अपराधों और अन्य पुलिस समस्याओं से निपटने में वैज्ञानिक तरीकों, तकनीकियों और आधुनिक उपकरण का अधिक प्रयोग कर सकें । प्रारम्भ में अगले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान इस योजना के लिए निम्नलिखित सामान लेने के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपये की धन राशि राज्यों को सहायतार्थ दी गई थी : —

(1) अपराध अभिलेखों, आंकड़ों और लेखाओं के लिए आंकड़ा प्रक्रिया मशीनें ।

(2) न्यायालयिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं और जांच पड़ताल की अन्य वैज्ञानिक सहायता के लिए उपकरण।

(3) अंगुली चिह्न ब्यूरो के लिए उपकरण।

(4) संदिग्ध दस्तावेजों की परीक्षा के लिए केन्द्रों के लिए उपकरण, ।

(5) वायरलैस उपकरण, टेलीप्रिंटर सेवाओं समेत लाइन संचार व्यवस्था का विस्तार संबंधी पूंजीगत व्यय और वायरलैस गश्ती वाहन ।

(6) प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं के लिए उपकरण ।

(7) उन्नत गतिशीलता के लिए वाहन ।

बाद में राज्य न्यायालयिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं के भवनों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता भी दी गई थी ।

इस योजना में 25 प्रतिशत सहायतानुदान और 75 प्रतिशत ऋण जिसकी अदायगी 1973–74 तक 15 वर्ष की अवधि में की जानी थी के रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता की व्यवस्था थी । छठे वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रतिमान को 50 प्रतिशत सहायता अनुदान और 50 प्रतिशत ऋण तक जिस की अदायगी 1974–75 से आरंभ 25 वर्ष की अवधि में की जानी थी उदार बना दिया गया था ।

1969–70 से 1978–79 तक की अवधि में राज्यों को दी जाने वाली कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता 50.84 करोड़ रुपये होगी ।

आधुनिकी करण योजना के कार्यकरण का पुनरीक्षण करने और योजना के अधिक उपयोगी संचालन के लिए उपाय सुझाने के उद्देश्य से एक अध्ययन दल गठित किया गया था । इस ने दिसम्बर, 1976 में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की और उक्त आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम को तीव्र बनाने के लिए 5 से 8 वर्ष तक की अवधि में 106.81 करोड़ रुपये के अनावर्ती परिव्यय और 1.5 करोड़ रुपये के आवर्ती परिव्यय की सिफारिश की है । यह रिपोर्ट सभी राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को प्रेषित कर दी गई है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पुलिस बलों को आधुनिकी बनाने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट पंच वर्षीय केन्द्रीय योजना तैयार नहीं की है । पुलिस बलों के आधुनिकीकरण के कार्यक्रम को जारी रखने की जांच सातवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रख कर की जायेगी । कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए अब तक किये गये उपायों की जांच करना, पुलिस संचार, पुलिस संगणक तंत्र, न्यायालयिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला इत्यादि के कार्यकरण का मूल्यांकन करना और आधुनिकीकरण की गति तेज करने के लिए उपायों की सिफारिश करना राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों में से एक है ।

Durgapur-Calcutta National Highway

*343. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) when the planning regarding Durgapur-Calcutta National Highway was finalised and when actual execution started;

(b) how far the above roadways have been completed;

(c) when the necessary funds will be provided instead of leaving the construction as it is and delaying it; and

(d) when the completion of such a busy link road connecting the busiest industrial town of West Bengal can be expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The planning for the Duragapur-Calcutta expressway was done by the West Bengal Government prior to 1961 and the construction work was taken up by them in 1961.

(b) The work on the project was suspended by the state in 1965 after incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2.02 crores on part land acquisition, earth work, collection of materials, cross drainage works etc.

(c) and (d). Calcutta-Palsit section of Durgapur Expressway was declared as a part of N.H. 2 in July 1975. It has not been possible to take up work on this section due to constraints on financial resources as the project is expected to involve heavy investment. Its taking up and completion would depend upon the availability of funds.

Sale of Viggens to India

3184. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. had not permitted Sweden to sell viggens aircraft to India;

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) whether this was brought to the notice of U. S. Government and India's displeasure was conveyed to them; and

(d) if so, what was their reaction?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, it is true that the Government of USA has not permitted the manufacturers of the Viggen, Saab Scania of Sweden, to transfer to India licence for the manufacture of the engine of American design (Pratt and Whitney) fitted to the Viggen.

(c) and (d). The Government did not consider it necessary to take up the matter directly with the Government of U.S.A. The matter was essentially one between the Swedish and US Governments.

Representations on deteriorating Law and Order situation in Tripura

3185. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of representations received by the Ministry about the deteriorating situation of law and order in the Tripura State particularly from Khoyai where a member of Gram Panchayat had been killed;

(b) if so, the details of the representations received up-to-date, date-wise; and

(c) the details of the action taken uptodate regarding the representations and the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Two representations one from a Member of Parliament and another from an ex-MLA were received.

(c) The representations were forwarded to the Government of Tripura for necessary action. According to the report received from the State Government two persons have been arrested in connection with 'Khoyai' Murder case. State Government have also informed that steps have been taken to maintain law and order.

पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों द्वारा भारतीय महिला का अपहरण

3186. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चार पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों ने नवम्बर 1978 की एक रात को राजस्थान के पुलिस थाना बिजराध में गांव भोजारिया से खेता जाट के घर से उसकी 30 वर्षीय पत्नी नाजू का अपहरण कर लिया और एक ऊंट भी उठा ले गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (ग): राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथावधि सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

District Industries Centres in Assam

3187. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that District Industries Centres (DIC) are now being set up all over the country and/or at Integrated Rural Development Blocks (IRDB);

(b) how the All India Handicrafts Board is enabling to keep close intermeshing of the board with the DICs and IRDB;

(c) number of such centres exists and proposed to be set up in the current years/plan period (separately) in Assam and how it is proposed to be intensified further; and

(d) the reasons why more number of DICs not be provided in Assam and particularly in Goalpara District which is the major jute growing Distt. in the country and whose handicrafts are becoming increasingly popular in western markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The District Industries Centres are being set up at the district headquarters all over the country in a phased manner. So far 223 District Industries Centre have been approved.

(b) Institutions like the Directorate of Handicrafts, Directorate of Handlooms and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have been advised to have close linkages with the District Industries Centres wherever they are involved in grass-root activities;

(c) and (d). So far request for setting up 5 District Industries Centres in Assam has been received from the State Government and approval has been given to the setting up of all the 5 District Industries Centres including the one at Goalpara. Proposals for setting up more District Industries Centres in Assam will be examined as and when requests in this regard are received from the State Government.

भारत अमरीकी सौर परियोजना

3188. **डा० रामजी सिंह :** क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत अमरीकी सौर परियोजना के सफल होने में क्या बाधाएं हैं ;

(ख) इस दिशा में अब तक क्या सफलता मिली है ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना से भारत को क्या लाभ लाभ होंगे ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका से विस्तृत विचार विनिमय के परिणाम स्वरूप भारत-अमरीकी सहयोगात्मक अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए एक उपयुक्त संस्थात्मक क्रियाविधि के अभिनिर्धारण की प्रारम्भिक कठिनाई को अब दूर किया जा रहा है । विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी पर भारत-अमरीकी उप-आयोग की नवम्बर, 1978 में नई दिल्ली में हुई चौथी बैठक में एक संस्था-से-संस्था तक आधार पर सहयोगात्मक परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए सौर ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित दो विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों का अभिनिर्धारण किया गया है :—

(1) सौर विद्युत् तापीय प्रणालियों, प्रकाश वोल्टीय प्रणालियों, प्रशीतन प्रणाली तथा अन्य लाभप्रद ऊर्जा प्रणालियों के उपयोग से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए एकीकृत ऊर्जा प्रणाली ।

(2) कृषि उत्पादों को सुखाने के लिए सौर ऊर्जा प्रणालियों का इष्टतमीकरण । यह तय पाया गया कि 'सकल ऊर्जा संवेष्टन' (टोटल एनर्जी पैकेज) पर परियोजना के लिए भारत की ओर से बी०एच०ई०एल० अग्रणी अभिकरण होगा तथा संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की ओर से जेट प्रोपल्शन लेबोरेटरी, कैलिफोर्निया अग्रणी अभिकरण होगा । कृषि उत्पाद के सौर शुष्कण के क्षेत्र में अन्नमलाई विश्वविद्यालय ने संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के कोलोरेडो स्टेट विश्वविद्यालय के साथ एक सहयोगात्मक परियोजना का प्रस्ताव किया है । ग्रामीण विकास से सम्बद्ध परियोजनाओं के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने भारत-अमरीकी सहयोगात्मक कार्य में सहयोग देने के लिये 10 लाख डालर का विनिधान किया है । इस से उन परियोजनाओं को फिर चालू करने में बहुत अधिक सुविधा मिलेगी जो कि संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की ओर से जो धन के अभाव में पहले रुकी हुई थीं ।

(ग) यह समझा जाता है कि सौर ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में भारत-अमरीकी सहयोगात्मक परियोजनाओं का सफलता पूर्वक कार्यान्वित हो जाने पर इन में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की ऊर्जा संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की सम्पूर्ति करने की काफी क्षमता होगी ।

Setting up of Industries based on Technology

3189. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the industries based on the technology developed by the Department of Science and Technology and its Research Laboratories or Institutes which have been allowed to be set up without obtaining the usual Industrial Licence during the current year;

(b) the various fields covered by them; and

(c) the number of proposals and their particulars which are at present pending with the Department of Science and Technology?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). During the current year commencing from 1st April 1978, the Department of Science and Technology has issued 7 certificates by which Industrial Units have been allowed to be set up without obtaining an industrial licence. The particulars thereof are given in Statement I.

(c) As on 30th November, 1978, 7 cases are under consideration and particulars thereof are given in Statement II.

STATEMENT—I

Applications/Proposals for which the Certificate of Delicensing have been issued since 1-4-1978.

S No.	Industry/Fie d	Source of Technology	Items for Manufacture
1.	Electronics .	(a) CEERI & CEL (b) CEL (c) IIT's, BARC, IISc & CEL (d) CSIR, IIT's & CEL (e) BARC & CEL	(a) Power Electrionics System. (b) Mass Applications Systems (Microwave Ovens). (c) Analytical & Laser Systems. (d) High Technology System. (e) Production Equipment.
2.	Printing . .	NPL, New Delhi .	3-D, Panoramic Display : Picture Cards Portraitsis and Translites.
3.	Chemicals . .	RRL, Hyderabad .	(a) Glyoxal 40% (b) Sodium Acetate Anhydrous (Bye Product).
4.	Electronics . . .	Electronics Corporation of India, Ltd., Hyderabad.	Microwave ovens for Industrial and Domestic Appliacations.
5.	Chemicals . .	NML, Jamshedpur	Electrolytic Manganese Dicxide (Battery Grade).
6.	Electronics .	Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad.	Microwave Communication System for communications satellite station (mobile and fixed).
7.	Pharmaceuticals .	RRL, Hyderabad .	RH8 (N-Phenylethylanthrauilic acid) formulations based on it.

STATEMENT—II

Applications/Proposals under consideration for the issue of a Certificate of Delicensing as on 30-11-1978.

S. No.	Industry/Field	Source of Technology	Items proposed for Manufacture
1.	Electronics .	Power Systems and Projects Ltd. Palghat.	Four Wire Group Selectors and Inter digital Multiconnector.
2.	Chemical .	NCL Pune .	Paranitrophenol and Orthonitrophenol
3.	Chemical .	(a) CSMCRI Bhavnagar (b) Industrial Consulting Bureau (obtained from Industrial Processes (Maharashtra) Ltd.)	(a) Bromine (b) Bromides.
4.	Pesticide .	NCL Pune .	Dimethoate Technical and its formulations
5.	Chemical .	RRL Hyderabad .	Glyoxal 40%
6.	Electronics .	BARC Bombay .	LED Panel Lamps LED displays for multimeters/Desk Calculators/Clocks and various other industrial and test instruments of colour—red green amber and orange.
7.	Electronics .	Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad.	Digital Time Base Corrector Low Cost TV Studio Equipments UHF Radio Relay Equipment.

हाथ से बने हुए गालीचों का उत्पादन

3190. **श्री युवराज** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाथ से बुने हुए गालीचों का उत्पादन बहुत धीमी गति से हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इन गालीचों को विदेशों को सप्लाई करने के मामले में पाकिस्तान के साथ कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा है ;

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र में गालीचों के काम में लाये जाने वाले बढ़िया किस्म के ऊनी धागे की कमी है; और

(घ) क्या टी० सी० एण्ड आई० ने सर्वेक्षण कर के टिप्पणी की कि गालीचों की मांग पूरी करने के लिए उन के बहुत से उत्पादन एकक लगाने की गुंजाइश है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का कौन सी योजना क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है और कब तक तथा यदि कोई योजना क्रियान्वित करने का विचार नहीं है तो, इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला गाइति : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी हां । पाकिस्तान ने गालीचों का निर्यात 100 से 120 करोड़ रूपये के मूल्य स्तर का किया था जब कि भारत ने 75 से 76 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का निर्यात किया था ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) अखिल भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड को टी सी. डब्ल्यू. आई. द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में किये गये किसी सर्वेक्षण के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

Second Bridge at Hooghly

3191. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Port Trust has been acting as Executing Agency for the total execution of Second Hooghly Bridge over the Hooghly river in Calcutta;

(b) whether there has been much delay in the completion of the said bridge;

(c) if so, the details thereof and reasons for the delay; and

(d) effective steps being taken to see that the bridge is completed soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners, a State Government body, is administering this state project and had entrusted the work of the bridge proper to the Calcutta Port Commissioners as their agent. The State Government have now decided to change this agency arrangement and the work would be managed by Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners themselves directly.

(b) and (c). Viaducts and approaches are already in progress. Bridge proper is expected to be taken up shortly after the final detailed design has been approved by the foreign consultants appointed by the State Government. Outstanding issues regarding design have been got settled by the State Government by arranging discussions between the consultants and the contractors. Delay in the actual start of the work has been due to the time required for finalisation of the detailed design principles for such an intricate structure and in sorting out some contractual matters by the State Government.

(d) Steps are envisaged by the State Government for settling design issues or other matters involved through frequent meetings between the consultants and the contractors and finalising a date bound programme for the construction of the bridge.

Officers on Deputation

3192. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Government rules, those appointed on deputation temporarily to a specific post are required to be reverted to their original parent cadre/service/department as the case may be, on the completion of the specified period, or on the happening of specified event, or on the occurrence of contemplated circumstances;

(b) if so, the number of officers and personnel at present working in different Government Departments including independent offices, who are at present continuing after the expiry of the period of deputation or the occurrence of contemplated circumstances, indicating separately the number of such personnel in such department/independent office; and

(c) the reasons for their continuation on deputation and the steps being taken to revert them to the parent cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is not available in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

Military Engineering College Campus

3193. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that College of Military Engineering Compus Kirkee (Pune) contains various thoroughfares leading to numerous villages and private traffic passes through the main gate of CM.E. (Pune) which is a security hazard and a menace robbing privacy of the officers with their families in the Campus; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps Government propose to take to divert this private thoroughfare away from this protected defence area?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) There are no thoroughfares leading to different villages through C.M.E. Campus, except for one Village, Bopkhel. This village is surrounded by river Mula towards south and by C.M.E. Campus/ Army Camps in other directions and have no other direct outlet to Kirkee/ Pune except through C.M.E. Campus. Thus on humanitarian grounds the College authorities have permitted residents of Village Bopkhel as well as private traffic from that village to pass through the Campus by the laid down route of approximately 2KMs passing in front of only 20 Officer's quarters to reach the main road. There is, however, no security hazard involved as adequate measures have been taken by way of fencing, guards and patrol guards for ensuring the privacy of the officers and their families residing in the College Campus.

(b) As Village Bopkhel has no access from the main road except though the C.M.E. Campus, an alternative route will have to be provided for the residents of that village by constructing a bridge over river Mula by the State Government of Maharashtra. Till such an alternative route is provided it will not be proper to deny access, on humanitarian grounds, to the residents of the above village through C.M.E. Campus to reach the main road.

Gain or Loss due to closure of Coca Cola and Fanta

3194. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the gain or loss to the Government due to the closure of Coca Cola and Fanta in India;

(b) whether Government consider allowing the import of Coca Cola concentrate under Open General Licence or under a Trade Agreement; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) After the date of closure there has been no further accrual of profits or other charges for remittances abroad. It has also increased the market for indigenous manufacturers of soft drinks.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Licence to Birla Group for Paper Pulp Plant, Lal Kuan, Nainital

3195. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence has been issued to Birla Brothers for erecting a large paper pulp plant at Lal Kuan in the District of Nainital in U.P.;

(b) if so, what is the total cost of this project and up to what date it will be established; and

(c) what will be total output at this plant when commissioned and operated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Only a letter of intent has been granted to M/s. Century Pulp (a division of Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.) for the establishment of a new undertaking at Nainital in the State of Uttar Pradesh for the manufacture of the following items:—

	Tonnes per annum
1. Newsprint . .	20,000
2. White Printing Paper	20,000
3. Rayon Grade Pulp	20,000

(b) and (c). The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 70 crores. It is too early to say as to when the project is likely to be commissioned. It may be expected to reach a capacity utilisation of about 80 per cent, which is normal for the paper industry.

Defence Expenditure in India

3196. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his attention has been drawn to his statement published in the Times of India of 16th November, 1978 in which he is reported to have stated that the Defence Expenditure is the lowest in India as compared to that in other countries; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries the Defence expenditure of which has been taken into consideration while assessing expenditure of India's defence?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. What the Defence Minister stated was that the Defence expenditure in India was amongst the lowest in the World. The country was spending between 3 per cent to 4 per cent of the G.N.P. on Defence, whereas most of the countries having relevance to our geo-political environment and for which published data is available spend a higher percentage of their G N.P. For example, according to available information, Iran spent 7 per cent to 17.4 per cent of G.N.P. on Defence during the years 1973 to 1976. Pakistan spent 6.2 per cent to 8.4 per cent of G.N.P. on Defence in the same years. Similarly, China is reportedly spending around 9 per cent of G.N.P. on Defence.

Development of "77"

3197. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how much money and time have the Government, Central Food and Technological Research Institute spent on developing the drink "77";

(b) whether it is a fact that this drink was developed because the bottlers of

tiers of Coca Cola were representing drink was developed because the bot-if Coca Cola was closed in India; and

(c) whether there is any substantial unemployment in the Coca Cola plants which have not taken the drink "77"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The drink '77' was not developed by the Government. However, at the instance of the Government the Central Food Technology Research Institute undertook a project in 1974 *inter-alia* to develop an indigenous substitute for the Cola beverage being made from imported raw materials by a foreign company. Major work in this regard was completed by the end of 1976 and efforts for commercial utilisation were initiated in July, 1977 with market trials at different places. Commercial marketing commenced in November, 1977. As this project covered development of not only cola beverage concentrate but also other popular flavours, separate costing on the development of the drink '77' has not been done by Central Food Technological Research Institute.

(c) Government is not aware of any substantial unemployment in the Coca Cola plants which have not taken up franchise of the drink '77'.

Representation Regarding Energy from Indu Industries, Pune

3198. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Science and Technology have received a representation regarding Energy from Indu Industries, Pune in the month of March-April, 1978;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons for delay; and

(d) whether the concerned have been intimated of the action taken by Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Department of Science & Technology has not received any 'representation' from Indu Industries, Pune. However, the Department had received from Shri D. V. Joshi of Indu Industries. Pune a paper entitled 'the atmospheric air and water can be used, a non-exhausting all pervading and non-polluting bonaza for energy'. In this, the author has suggested the design of a machanical system utilizing atmospheric pressure combined with a suction device for raising the level of water and thereby obtaining potential energy of stored water which could then be used for generating power.

(b) The paper was considered in consultation with experts. It is found that the system would consume more energy than it can generate and would therefore not be feasible or viable.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Orders for supply of Transformers to Lucknow Firm by D.E.S.U.

3199. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether DESU has given orders for the supply of 25 transformers to a Lucknow firm despite the General Manager's recommendation against it;

(b) if so, the name of the company and reasons for giving orders to this particular firm despite G.M.'s objection;

(c) whether the earlier transformers were auctioned away after using them only for seven days; and

(d) if so, whether any probe has been conducted into these deals?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Based on the tender enquiries floated through the Press, three proposals for the purchase of transformers of different, specifications were formally submitted by the General Manager, DESU in May, 1978 to the Delhi Electric Supply Committee, for their decision. The DESU who were competent to take final decision for placement of orders for 25 nos. of transformers on M/s. Graduate Engineers, Lucknow who were found lowest with respect to the quoted price but not recommended by the General Manager, mainly because of the delay caused by the firm in execution of an earlier order and also the technical capability of the firm.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Broadcast in Tribal Languages, Songs and Musics on A.I.R., Jeypore, Orissa

3200. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BOADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the tribal languages, songs and musics and themes introduced and broadcast so far from All India Radio Station, Jeypore, Orissa;

(b) total number of tribals participated in this programme; and

(c) programmes pending and proposed for the future programmes from AIR, Jeypore of different tribal languages of Koraput district and time duration provided to broadcast the same?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Air Jeypore, Orissa, is an Auxiliary Centre of AIR Cuttack. While it relays most of the programmes from AIR Cuttack, it originates programmes only for 1 hour 42 minutes daily. There being a variety of tribal languages in its jurisdiction, it broadcasts composite programme of various tribal languages which include Bhatra, Godaba, Gond, Saura, Porja, Gumura Salwa; Koya and Donda.

So far, nearly 13,200 tribals have participated in these tribal programmes. There is no proposal at present for the expansion of the tribal programmes. However, after the permanent studios are commissioned and the Station begins to function as a fullfledged Station, the possibilities of increase in the duration of the tribal programmes will be taken note of.

Dock Class Fare

3201. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 7349 dated the 19th April, 1978 regarding Konkan Passengers Service and state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendation or propose to accept the recommendation of the study group to reduce the deck class fare;

(b) the grounds on which the study group made this recommendation to reduce the deck fare; and

(c) if the recommendation has not been accepted the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir, the recommendation to reduce the deck class fare between Bombay and Panaji has been accepted by Government.

(b) The fare has been reduced in order to make it competitive with bus fare.

(c) Does not arise.

Deaths in A.F.H.Q.

3202. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Government Employees in A.F.H.Q. in class III and class IV who died in 1978;

(b) number of their dependents who applied for employment on compassionate grounds category-wise;

(c) number of them who have been provided with employment and number of them who could not get employment, the reason in detail and what measures are taken to ease the situation in this regard; and

(d) is it also a fact that in civil Ministries in such cases dependents get employment earlier than A.F.H.Q.?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):

	Class III employees	*Class IV employees*
(a)	8	19
(b)	3	18

(c) Employment has been offered to all the 3 dependents of Class III employees who applied for appointment. Out of 18 applications for employment from dependents of Class IV employees, so far, appointment has been provided to 4 dependents (1 in Class III and 3 in Class IV). Offers of appointment will shortly be issued to 4 more applicants (in Class IV posts). Out of the remaining 10 applicants, 5 have applied for employment in Class III posts and 5 for Class IV posts. Efforts are being made to provide employment to the remaining applicants subject to their eligibility for compassionate appointment in relaxation of the normal procedure of recruitment, provided the requisite number of vacancies become available.

(d) The provision of employment depends on the number of applications in a particular year and the vacancies available in an organisation under the rules for compassionate employment.

Subsidy to Metalware Craft in Ladakh

3203. SHRIMATI PARVATHI DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that metalware craft in Ladakh is withering and the skill, the craftsmanship and the cultural of Ladakhi artisan is vanishing in the absence of subsidy, help and special attention; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to improve the lot of craftsmen in Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The All India Handicrafts Board had sanctioned, in 1976, an Apprenticeship Training Scheme for training of craftsmen in metal filigree work. The Board proposes to provide desired inputs like raw materials training etc. to craftsmen in Ladakh.

Making Prohibition Obligatory for Employees

3204. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make prohibition obligatory for all the officers and staff of the Central Government and provide punishment to the extent of removal from service in case of violation of rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). According

to the provisions of conduct rules, every Government shall—

(i) strictly abide by any law relating to intoxicating drinks or drugs in force in any area in which he may happen to be for the time being;

(ii) not be under the influence of any intoxicating drink or drug during the course of his duty and shall also take due care that the performance of his duties at any time is not affected in any way by the influence of such drink or drug;

(iii) refrain from consuming any intoxicating drink or drug in a public place;

(iv) not appear in a public place in a state of intoxication;

(v) not use any intoxicating drink or drug to excess.

Instructions have also been issued directing the disciplinary authorities to take a serious view of violation of the aforesaid conduct rule and to give the severest punishment to those Government employees who are found guilty of violating that rule.

Replacement of Cement concrete by Asphalt on Highway No. 17

3205. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOI-KHINDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to replace the badly-cracked cement concrete portion by flexible asphalt surface between Kashodi and Sangamashwar in Ratnagiri district on National Highway No. 17 is pending with Government since last year;

(b) whether he has assured the early sanction of the same; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to make the necessary funds available for this work during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). The Government of Maharashtra are modifying the proposals and those are expected shortly. The most affected lengths are likely to be sanctioned in the current year and allotted the required funds. In the meantime every endeavour is being made to maintain a fair riding surface on the road.

Russian Offer of Heavy Water

3206. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Soviet Ambassador in India has made indication that Russia is anxious to assist India to tide over its heavy water scarcity for running the nuclear power stations; and

(b) if so, the detail regarding the progress of negotiations held in this regard between Russia and India?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हिन्दी अधिकारियों के सेवाकाल में वृद्धि

3207. **श्री टी० एस० नेगी** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी भाषा विभाग द्वारा ऐसे हिन्दी अधिकारियों के सेवा काल में वृद्धि करने के लिये परिपत्र जारी किया गया है जो नदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं और क्या उक्त परिपत्र में यह भी कहा गया है कि उन के पदों को दिसम्बर, 1978 तक जारी रखने के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग अनुमति देगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1979 में भी उसी तरह का एक परिपत्र जारी करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, विभागों और उन के सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों के अनुवादकों और हिन्दी अधिकारियों, आदि के पदों का एक पृथक केन्द्रीय संवर्ग बनाने का निर्णय लिया गया है । इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए 20

जुलाई, 1978 को एक परिपत्र जारी किया गया था जिसकी प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी । देखिए संख्या एल०टी०—3036/78] ।

आदेश में उल्लिखित अवधि को 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 से और आगे बढ़ाये जाने पर अलग से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Supply of Aluminium for Manufacture of Conductors by S.E.B.

3208. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is alround shortage of E.C. Grade Aluminium required by the State Electricity Boards for manufacturing ACSR/AAC conductors for their transmission and distribution programmes; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). In view of the shortfall in indigenous production of Aluminium, import of Electrical Grade Aluminium has also been arranged to the extend found necessary.

Lathi Charge and Firing to Control Mob Protesting against Forcible Sterilisation

3209. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages or places where Government stooped to lathi charge and firing to control the mob that protested the forcible sterilisation of men during the Emergency under the 5 point plan of Shri Sanjay Gandhi and also under the then Government at the Centre; and

(b) the number of persons who either succumbed to injuries or died or were arrested or kept in prison in that connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Retrenchement of Workmen from Pong Dam

3210. SHRI U. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in June 1978 (volume 30, No. 2) issue of Journal of Institution, Military Engineers, in the article Beas Project written by Major General T. V. Jeganathan, General Manager, Beas Project has stated that as many as 10640 workmen have been retrenched from unit II (Pong Dam Project) out of 16000 employed workmen there; and

(b) if so, what compensation has been paid to these workmen and how many out of them have been absorbed or given alternate employment?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) About 10640 workers were retrenched in a phased manner from the Beas Project Unit II (Pong Dam) out of the total number of 16000 rendered surplus.

(b) The workers due for retrenchment were given retrenchment compensation as admissible under the industrial Disputes Act 1947. In addition, under a settlement arrived at with the Trade Unions on 28-6-1977, workers retrenched after 28-6-1977 who were not entitled to retrenchment compensation, not being covered under the definition of 'workmen' were given ex-gratia equal to retrenchment compensation. Further workers who were not entitled to gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, were given ex-gratia equal to half of the gratuity admissible had they been employed in factory establishment.

About 5550 workers were assisted in securing alternate employment upto October, 1978.

पिछड़े राज्यों के लिये नियतन

3211. **श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग द्वारा, कुल राष्ट्रीय नियतन की तुलना में, विभिन्न राज्यों के लिये निर्धारित प्रस्तावित नियतन की प्रतिशतता क्या है; और

(ख) क्या अपेक्षाकृत विकसित राज्यों के लिये नियतन की तुलना में विकासशील/पिछड़े राज्यों के लिये प्रस्तावित नियतन अधिक हैं जिस से उन्हें विकसित राज्यों के बराबर लाया जा सके; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). 1978-83 के लिए राज्यों की पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं और केन्द्र से अंतरण द्वारा उन के बीच में किए जाने वाले संसाधनों के पूर्ण आवंटन को अभी नियत किया जाना है ।

Holding of Triple Charge by Secretary, Electronics Commission

3212. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Secretary, Electronics Commission of India has also been appointed as Secretary, Department of Science and Technology and Director-General, CSIR in addition to his present duties;

(b) whether in the past three Scientists used to hold these posts separately;

(c) whether all the three departments have been merged; and

(d) with what aims and objects, these decisions have been taken and whether one person will be in a position to run three vast departments efficiently?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) For a very brief period (from 10-10-1978 to 1-12-1978), Secretary, Department of Science and Technology and Director General, CSIR held the posts of Secretary, Department of Electronics and Chairman, Electronics Commission, as a *purely interim measure* of administrative convenience.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Secretary, Department of Science and Technology does not hold the post of Secretary, Department of Electronics any longer but holds the post of Director-General, CSIR. Government consider that this is conducive to administrative convenience and efficiency.

Payment of Power Tax by N.D.M.C.

3213. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that New Delhi Municipal Committee has stopped payment of power tax to Delhi Municipal Corporation for the power supplied to it and have sought legal opinion in the matter;

(b) if so, Government's reaction therein; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken by Government to find out a solution to this dispute between the civic bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHR S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration of Delhi Administration.

Post of Hindi Officer

3214. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a post of Hindi Officer has been filled up recently in the Ministry of Defence;

(b) whether the post was filled without inviting fresh applications;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no chance was given to the eligible departmental candidates and that the proper procedure followed so far for filling up such vacancies was not followed in this particular case; and

(d) if the above facts are correct, what action is proposed to be taken against the erring officers and to remove the grievance of the affected departmental candidates?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (d). A post of Hindi Officer was filled on 11-8-78 by operating a panel drawn up on 11-5-77 by a duly constituted Selection Committee for this purpose. The panel had been prepared after inviting applications from eligible officers of all Ministries/Departments of Government of India including the Ministry of Defence. All the applicants were subjected to a written test followed by an interview of the candidates who qualified in the written test, by the Selection Committee.

हिन्दी कर्मचारियों के लिए संवर्ग

3215. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालयों / विभागों आदि में राजभाषा हिन्दी से संबंधित पदों का संवर्ग बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कई वर्ष पहले निर्णय ले लिये जाने के बावजूद, अभी तक ऐसा कोई संवर्ग नहीं बनाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अलिक जान मंजम) : (क) और (ख) : केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों / विभागों, आदि के हिन्दी संबंधी पदों का एक पृथक संवर्ग बनाये जाने की योजना पर केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति की बैठक में वर्ष 1975 में विचार किया गया था। उस के आधार पर प्रस्तावित संवर्ग की रूपरेखा तैयार की गई और अब इसे अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। इस समय ये नियम संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के विचाराधीन हैं। इन्हें अंतिम रूप देने से पहले सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों को भेजकर उन की प्रतिक्रिया जानने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Uniforms for Class IV Staff

3216. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK:
SHRI ISMAIL HOSSAIN KHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) why the cloth of uniforms of Class IV employees in Central Government is of course quality while those of Staff Car Drivers is of good quality;

(b) whether Government are thinking of replacing the uniforms' cloth of Class IV employees; and

(c) if so, when it will be replaced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) There is no difference in the quality of cloth used for summer uniforms of Staff Car Drivers and Class IV employees. However, the cloth used for winter uniforms of Staff Car Drivers viz., blue serge is mill made and therefore different from the Khadi woollen used for winter uniforms of Class IV employees. The Khadi Village Industries Commission, which is the sole supplier of Khadi cloth, cotton and woollen, for Government, has not been in a position to supply the requirements of blue serge woollen cloth for Staff Car Drivers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (b) above.

राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग संख्या 12

3217. श्री राघव जी : क्या सौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं0 12 (मध्य प्रदेश) का कितना निर्माण हो चुका है तथा कितना अभी होना है तथा यह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ख) इस के निर्माण कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर स्थित ओबेदुल्लेगंज ग्राम की सड़क, नालियों आदि का निर्माण कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा ।

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं0 12 कुल 426 किलोमीटर लम्बा है । इस में से 336 किलोमीटर तक सड़क बनी हुई है और बाकी देवरी से लेकर बेलखेड़ा तक 90 किलोमीटर के भाग में कोई भी सड़क नहीं है। इस भाग में निर्माण कार्य विभिन्न चरणों में पूरा हो रहा है। आशा है यह कार्य जून, 1980 तक पूरा हो जाएगा ।

(ख) इस के निर्माण कार्य की स्वीकृति और इस के लिए ट्रेंडरों को तय करने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और इसके लिए आवश्यक धन राशि का भी प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है । इसके निर्माण कार्य की प्रगति के बारे में नियत अवधि पर बैठकों में विचार विमर्श किया जाता है और मौके पर जा कर अक्सर निरीक्षण किये जाते हैं।

(ग) इस के 281वें किलोमीटर के (अब्दुलागंज गांव) भाग को चौड़ा करने, उस पर तारकोल बिछाने और नालियों तथा फुटपाथों का निर्माण करने के बारे में अगस्त, 1978 में राज्य के मुख्य इंजीनियर से एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था। इस संबंध में राज्य के संबंधित अधिकारियों से स्पष्टीकरण के तौर पर कुछ ब्यौरे मांगे गए हैं। ये ब्यौरे अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं और उनका इंतजार किया जा रहा है ।

Bus Service from Shalimar Bagh

3218. SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no bus service for the residents of newly developed colony of Shalimar Bagh Block-B as a result of which residents of the colony as well as the labourers engaged in construction work have to cover long distance to catch a bus; and

(b) if so, the time by which all convenient routes to and for Shalimar Bagh will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) D.D.A. Colony Shalimar Bagh is being developed along the Ring Road opposite Wazirpur Industrial Area. The residents can conveniently avail of a large number of services operating on Ring Road.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Delhi Transport Corporation at present.

'एच० एम० टी०' वाचेज इम्पोर्टेड' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत समाचार

3219. **श्री मीतीभाई आर० चौधरी** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 26 नवम्बर, 1978 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में 'एच० एम० टी० वाचेज इम्पोर्टेड' (एच. एम. टी. की घड़ियां आयात की जाती हैं) शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या उक्त समाचार में यह बताया गया है कि एच. एम. टी. की घड़ियों के पुर्जे जापान, ताईवान, हांगकांग, दक्षिण कोरिया आदि से आयात किए जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या एच० एम० टी० की विजय और कोहिनूर घड़ियां सुदूर पूर्व के देशों से आयात की जाती है और क्या मद्रास में उनका लागत बीमा भाड़ा मूल्य केवल 75 रुपये है जब कि ये घड़ियां यहां ऊंचे मूल्य पर बेची जाती हैं, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भाइति) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने इस आशय का समाचार देखा है ।

(ग) और (घ). उत्पादन शुल्क को मिला कर लेकिन स्थानीय करों को छोड़ कर एच० एम० टी० की विजय और कोहिनूर घड़ियों का बिक्री मूल्य क्रमशः 216.14 रु० और 226.44 रु० है । देश में विभिन्न कैप्टिव असेम्बली सहायक एककों में जोड़ी गई घड़ियों के संबंध में भाड़ा, बीमा, स्टैप्स और वाक्स, उत्पादन तथा आयात शुल्क विपणन व्यय आदि पर एच० एम० टी० को जो व्यय करना पड़ता है उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए एच० एम० टी० को इन मूल्यों पर केवल 2.9 प्रतिशत से 9 प्रतिशत तक का लाभ मिलता है । पूर्ण रूप से जोड़ी गई घड़ियों के संबंध में एच० एम० टी० को मुश्किल से कोई लाभ होता है । घड़ियों की क्वालिटी और बिक्री पश्चात् सेवा को ध्यान में रखते हुए ये मूल्य उपयुक्त समझे जाते हैं ।

Scholarships for Doordarshan Staff

3220. SHRI AHMAD M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) number of scholarships and names of the countries who offered various types of scholarships for Doordarshan staff during the last three years;

(b) the list of scholarships which could not be utilized by Doordarshan authorities; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Recruitment of Technical Assistants in Joint Cypher Bureau

3222. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of various categories of Joint Cypher Bureau had represented to the authorities against the Recruitment Rules for the post of Technical Assistant (GD) requesting the authorities to abolish written departmental test and to raise the departmental promotion quota from 10 per cent to 70 per cent; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Representation for abolition of written departmental examination and raising of the departmental promotion quota from 10 per cent to 50 per cent has been received.

(b) The matter is under examination in consultation with concerned authorities.

Demonstration by C.I.T.U. before Headquarters of C.I.L.

3223. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been demonstration by the CITU before the Headquarters of all the subsidiary companies of the Coal India Ltd. on 20th October, 1978;

(b) if so, facts in detail;

(c) whether the copy of the memorandum submitted on behalf of the Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union to the B.C.C.L. on the same day has been received by Government; and

(d) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY: (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). A number of workers belonging to the union affiliated to C.I.T.U. demonstrated in front of the Headquarter offices of BCCL and CCL on 20th October, 1978 and a charter of demands was submitted. Most of the demands related to the revision of wages, fringe benefits and other service conditions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Most of the demands come under the purview of the Joint Bipartite Wage Negotiating Committee which has already started functioning.

Allocation of Funds for Rural Roads for Tamil Nadu

3224. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for enhancement of the funds for development of rural roads from the Tamil Nadu Government;

(b) if so, allocation of funds for development of rural roads to each State; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No such proposal has been received in the Planning Commission.

(b) A Statement is annexed in respect of allocations in 1978-79.

(c) The progress of rural roads construction in the States will be reviewed during the forthcoming discussions on States' Annual Plans for 1979-80, and appropriate provision of funds will be made.

Statement

Allocations in 1978-79—Rural Roads under Minimum Needs Programme

	(MNP) (Rs. lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	50
2. Assam	535
3. Bihar	598
4. Gujarat	637
5. Haryana	72
6. Himachal Pradesh	522
7. Jammu and Kashmir	162
8. Karnataka	500
9. Kerala	177
10. Madhya Pradesh	615
11. Maharashtra	2200
12. Manipur	130
13. Meghalaya	55
14. Nagaland	95
15. Orissa	600
16. Punjab	1380
17. Rajasthan	800
18. Sikkim	45
19. Tamil Nadu	475
20. Tripura	130
21. Uttar Pradesh	1625
22. West Bengal	306
Total —All States :	11909*

*In addition to the above, the outlays for roads and bridges provided in the State Plans include rural road other than M.N.P., outlays for which are indivisible.

ई० सी० एल० की न्यू सतग्राम कोलियरी के कर्मचारियों का बर्खास्त किया जाना

3225. **श्री राज नारायण** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि न्यू सतग्राम कोलियरी, सतग्राम क्षेत्र, ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के 220 स्थायी कर्मचारियों को वर्ष 1973-74 में इस आधार पर तीन किस्तों में सेवा से बर्खास्त कर दिया गया था कि उन्हें राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद नियुक्त किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिन्द मजदूर सभा से सम्बद्ध संघ ने प्रबन्धकों के इस निर्णय को चुनौती दी थी और उन श्रमिकों को नौकरी पर बहाल करने के लिये अनुरोध किया था और यह योजना सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर ली गई थी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1978 के गत फरवरी मास में ऊर्जा मंत्री और तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के बीच बातचीत हुई थी, जिस में दोनों मंत्रियों ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि सभी बर्खास्त कर्मचारियों को शीघ्र ही नौकरी पर वापस ले लिया जायगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि० की न्यू सतग्राम कोलियरी के रेकार्ड की कम्पनी ने जब जांच की तो पता चला कि वहां 220 व्यक्तियों के नाम राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय गलत ढंग से लिख लिए गए थे । अतः उन व्यक्तियों को नौकरी से हटा दिया गया था ।

(ख) हिन्द मजदूर सभा से सम्बद्ध यूनियन ने उपर्युक्त 220 व्यक्तियों में से 116 व्यक्तियों को काम न देने के तथ्य को चुनौती देते हुए कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय में तीन रिट याचिकाएं दाखिल की हैं । इस प्रकार ये मामले न्यायालय के विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). इस मामले पर फरवरी, 1978 में ऊर्जा मंत्री और तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने बातचीत की थी । किन्तु ऐसा कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था कि बर्खास्त कर्मचारियों को वापस ले लिया जाएगा । जैसा कि ऊपर कहा जा चुका है, यह मामला कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय में विचाराधीन है ।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा कब्जा की गई सीमा चौकियां

3226. **श्री रामद्वारी शास्त्री :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत पाक सीमा पर स्थित उन चौकियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर जनवरी से 31 अक्तूबर 1978 के बीच पाकिस्तान ने कब्जा करने की कोशिशें कीं ;

(ख) पाकिस्तान द्वारा वस्तुतः कितनी चौकियों पर कब्जा किया गया ; और

(ग) इन चौकियों में से कितनी चौकियां इस बीच खाली की जा चुकी हैं और कितनी अभी भी उनके कब्जे में हैं और उन को वापस पाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाई की जा रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) उल्लिखित अवधि के दौरान पाकिस्तान ने इस प्रकार का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Burn Standard Company

3227. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received a proposal with a project report from the Burn Standard Companw (a Government of India Undertaking) for its Salem works expansion; in-l

(b) whether it is a fact that with the investment of Rs. 4 crores, there will be rural employment opportunity for at least 4 thousand men and women; and

(c) if the Ministry has received the proposal, what is the progress and whether the Ministry will approve the project with a view to generate to rural employment in and around Salem, Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd. have submitted a scheme for rehabilitation and modernisation of their Salem Refractory Unit involving an investment of Rs. 98 lakhs. This investment is expected primarily to improve the mining operation of the unit and does not envisage increase in employment of the order mentioned. The proposals are under examination by Government.

Scarcity of Metallurgical Coal

3228. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scarcity of metallurgical coal in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation arising therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There has been a marginal shortfall in the production of metallurgical coal this year so far as compared to the production in the corresponding period of the last year. This was mainly due to heavy rains, followed by floods in the Bengal/Bihar area which produces this variety of coal.

(b) The drowned mines are being recovered quickly to bring the production back to normal. The coal companies are also making all out efforts to increase production of the metallurgical coal.

व्यापार गृहों के विरुद्ध जांच

3229. **श्री हुक्म देव नारायण यादव :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो अथवा किसी अन्य केन्द्रीय खुफिया विभाग द्वारा बिड़ला घरों के विरुद्ध जांच का प्रतिवेदन विभाग में लम्बित है; यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और यह कब से लम्बित है ; और

(ख) किन किन व्यापार गृहों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जांच की गई और किन किन को दोषी पाया गया तथा किन के विरुद्ध मुकदमें चलाये गये ?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) उन व्यापार घरानों अथवा अन्यों के नामों को प्रकट करना लोकहित में उचित नहीं होगा जिनके विरुद्ध मामले जांचाधीन हैं। उन व्यापार घरानों के मामलों में (फर्मों तथा व्यक्तियों को छोड़ कर), जिनको दिनांक 1-12-1975 से 30-11-1978 तक की 3 वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच की गई थी और जिन पर न्यायालयों में विचारण (ट्रायल) लम्बित हैं, निम्नलिखित अन्तर्ग्रस्त हैं :—

1—मैसर्स आर० के० इन्डस्ट्रीज, मेरठ रोड, हापुड़ ।

2—मैसर्स मारुति टैक्नीयान्स सर्विसेज (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली ।

3—मैसर्स जालान मेटल्स, [illegible]

4—मैसर्स मारुति हैवी-व्हीकल्स (प्रा०) लिमिटेड ।

Modernisation of Textile Mills of N.T.C.

3230. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Mills under the National Textile Corporation are running at a loss;

(b) if so, the details of the profit or loss made by the Textile Mills under National Textile Corporation unit-wise;

(b) the details of the modernisation programme of these units; and

(c) the action taken up to date according to the said programme unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Out of 109 mills run under the National Textile Corporation, 57 mills have shown profits, while 52 have shown loss during the period April to September, 1978. A Unit-wise profit/loss statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). As on 30-9-1978, NTC has sanctioned/approved modernisation programmes involving an outlay of Rs. 114.64 crores in respect of 102 units, and implemented modernisation schemes to the extent of Rs. 75.62 crores. A statement showing unit-wise amount sanctioned and spent is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No LT-3037/78].

सीमेंट का समान रूप से वितरण

3231. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश भर में सीमेंट के वितरण तथा बिक्री की प्रणाली एक जैसी है अथवा क्या कुछ स्थानों पर तो इसकी बिक्री खुले बाजार में हो रही है तथा अन्य स्थानों पर इसकी बिक्री सक्षम अधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किये गये परमिट दिखाने पर की जाती है ;

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है और सीमेंट की दरें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या कुछ स्थानों पर सीमेंट की 50 किलो की बोरी में सामान्यतः 5 से 10 किलो सीमेंट कम होती है और यदि हां, तो ऐसे कदाचारों को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ;

(घ) क्या सीमेंट के परमिट जारी करने के मामले में काफ़ी धोखाधड़ी हो रही है और कुछ व्यक्तियों को तो उनकी आवश्यकता से अधिक अथवा बिना किसी आवश्यकता के ही सीमेंट मिल जाता है और वे इसे काले बाजार में दुगने दामों पर बेच देते हैं ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सीमेंट का कुछ कोटा स्वयं अपने लिये आरक्षित रख कर शेष को बिना किसी परमिट खुलेबाजार में बेचने की अनुमति देने का है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मैत्रि) : [illegible] और (ख) . देश में सीमेंट का मूल्य और वितरण उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की 18ख और 25 के अधीन जारी किए गए सीमेंट नियंत्रण आदेश 1967 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार 1-1-1968 से

विनियमित किया गया है । 1-10-1978 से सीमेंट का सार्वजनिक वितरण 11 राज्यों और 2 संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में लागू किया गया है । 1-1-1979 से सीमेंट का सार्वजनिक वितरण 5 और राज्यों में लागू किए जाने की आशा है । अन्य राज्य इस मामले पर विचार कर रहे हैं । सीमेंट के सार्वजनिक वितरण में अपनाई गई प्रणाली हर राज्य में उनकी स्थानीय परिस्थितियों और जरूरतों के अनुसार अलग अलग है । फिर भी, अधिकांश योजनाओं की विद्यमान आवश्यक बातें ये हैं:— सीमेंट स्टाकिस्टों को कानूनी रूप से लाइसेंस देना, राज्य सरकार अथवा इसकी एजेंन्सियों द्वारा कुछ स्टाकिस्टों को सीधे नियुक्त करना, उपभोक्ताओं को सीमेंट की बिक्री के लिए परमिट प्रणाली लागू करना, सार्वजनिक वितरण के बारे में सलाह देने हेतु तथा योजना को स्वयंसेवी एजेंन्सियों का गठन करना तथा कदाचार को रोकने लिए प्रशासनिक-तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाना ।

कुछ राज्यों में सीमेंट पूर्णतः परमिट पर बेचा जाता है तथा अन्य राज्यों में वह बिना परमिट के बेचा जाता है ।

सीमेंट नियंत्रण आदेश के अधीन केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा उपभोक्ता के लिए समान गंतव्य स्थान तक रेल भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य निर्धारित किया गया है । जबकि आदेश की धारा 10 के अधीन उपबन्धों के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों, और संघ-शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले सीमेंट का थोक और खुदरा बिक्री मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाता है । खुले सीमेंट का वर्तमान गंतव्य स्थान तक रेलभाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य (उत्पादन शुल्क तथा पैकिंग प्रभार को छोड़ कर) 293.26 रु० है । सीमेंट का खुदरा मूल्य प्रत्येक राज्य को अलग अलग होता है जो बिक्री कर स्थानीय कर तथा अन्य आकस्मिक प्रभारों आदि पर निर्भर करता है ।

(ग) चूंकि पारम्परिक पैकिंग कागज समाज अर्थात् जूट की बोरियां छनन रोधी नहीं होती इसलिए इसके उठाने और रखने में बोरियों से सीमेंट निकल जाने से हानि की संभावना रहती है । भारतीय सीमेंट अनुसंधान संस्थान सीमेंट के छन जाने की वजह से होने वाली हानि से बचने लिए वैकल्पिक पैकिंग सामान के विकास को कोशिश कर रहा है ।

(घ) सीमेंट के परमिट जारी करने में इस प्रकार की हेराफेरी की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत सीमेंट को आवश्यक वस्तु घोषित कर दिया गया है तथा असामाजिक तत्वों से निपटने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को काफी अधिकार दिये गये हैं । राज्य सरकारों ने भी कई मामलों में सीमेंट के मुनासिब वितरण की देखरेख के लिए स्वयं सेवी एजेंसियां गठित की है । जिला अधिकारियों को सतर्क रहने तथा सीमेंट की कालाबाजारी जैसे कदाचारों को रोकने के लिए हिदायत दे दी गई है ।

(ङ) तथा (च). जनता को बेचने लिए व्यापारियों एवं स्टाकिस्टों को प्रत्येक तिमाही में सीमेंट जारी करने की मात्रा का निर्णय सीमेंट की उपलब्धता और सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जायेगा ।

Proposed Jute Factory at Sulur, Andhra Pradesh

3232. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the letter of intent issued to the proposed Jute Factory at Saiur, in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh for which the foundation stone was to have been laid by the Ex-Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh was cancelled under instructions from the Central Government;

(b) if not, the reasons for its cancellation; and

(c) the details when this factory will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MATI): (a) to (c). A letter of intent was issued in favour of Srikakulam District Girijan Jute Cooperative Processing Society Ltd. on 28-11-1972 for the establishment of a jute mill at Salur, Srikakulam District in the Cooperative Sector. In 1975, the Government of Andhra Pradesh intimated their decision to to implement the project in the joint sector. The State Government requested that the letter of intent, issued in favour of the Srikakulam Distrte Girijan Jute Cooperative Processing Society Ltd., may be transferred to a joint sector project of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation. The APIDC have entered into a joint sector project under the name and style of Andhra Pradesh Fibres Ltd. Accordingly, when the letter of intent issued to the aforesaid Cooperative Society lapsed, a fresh letter of intent was issued to Andhra Pradesh Fibres Ltd. on 31-5-76. This letter of intent has been recently converted into an Industrial Licence. According to the

latest report received from the Andhra Pradesh Fibres Ltd., the mill is likely to start production in June, 1980.

राजस्थान में सीमेंट की कमी

3233. **श्री मीठा लाल पटेल :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अधिकांश राज्यों में, विशेष कर राजस्थान में सीमेंट की भारी कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान में सीमेंट की कमी को दूर करने के लिए कुछ अविलम्बनीय कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा लाइति) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान में सीमेंट की कमी, कृषि, मकान निर्माण, उद्योग सिंचाई तथा बिजली आदि के क्षेत्र की गतिविधियों की बढ़ोतरी के परिणाम स्वरूप सीमेंट की मांग में मंजी से वृद्धि के कारण आई देशव्यापी कमी का एक भाग है।

(ग) और (घ) राजस्थान को 4.78 तिमाही में बाढ़ राहत कार्य केलिए 1,41,000 मी० टन के सामान्य आवंटन के अलावा 10,000 मी० टन सीमेंट की अतिरिक्त मात्रा का आवंटन किया जा चुका है। राजस्थान के साथ-साथ अन्य सभी राज्यों के सीमेंट आवंटन में देश में सीमेंट के उत्पादन को बढ़ा कर या अधिक मात्रा में सीमेंट आयात करके अतिरिक्त सीमेंट प्राप्त होने पर प्रगमी रूप से बढ़ोतरी की जाएगी। सीमेंट उद्योग में अतिरिक्त क्षमता स्थापित करने के लिए भी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। राजस्थान में सीमेंट का उत्पादन करने के लिए स्वीकृत योजनाओं की एक सूची अनुबन्ध में दी गई है।

विवरण

राजस्थान में सीमेंट संयंत्रों के लिए औद्योगिक स्वीकृतियां

क्रम सं०	पार्टी का नाम	स्थापना स्थल	क्षमता लाख मी० टनों में	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5
	1. बड़े सीमेंट संयंत्र			
	(ए) औद्योगिक लाइसेंस			
1	मै० ए० सी० सी० लि० बम्बई	लखेरी	3.66	उत्पादनरत
2	जयपुर उद्योग लि०	सवाई माधोपुर	10.00	—वही—
3	—वही—	ब्यावर	6.00	लाइसेंस प्रति सहतकर
4	जे० के० सैमैटिक्स लि०	निम्बाहेड़ा	3.00	उत्पादनरत
5	मै० दि हिन्दुस्तान शूगर मिल्स लि०	उदयपुर	2.00	—वही—
6	मै० बिरला सीमेंट वर्कस	चित्तौड़गढ़	4.00	—वही—
7	मै० मगलम सीमेंट लि०	मोडक	3.00	कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है
8	मै० जे० के० सिमैंटिक्स लि०	निम्बेहेड़ा (राजस्थान)	4.20 व्यय	पर्याप्त विस्तार चल रहा है।
	(बी) आशयपत्र			
1	श्री पी० के० कनोडिया	बनास जिला सिरोही	2.00	आशयपत्र व्ययगत हो गया है।
2	मै० हिन्दुस्तान शूगर लि०	बजाजनगर जिला उदयपुर	3.00(एल०ई०)	—वही—

1	2	3	4	5
3	मै० दिल्ली क्लौथ एण्ड जनरल मिल्स लि०	बनास सिरोही	8.00	—वही—
4	श्री बी० एन० भास्कर	बंदी	2.00	—वही—
5	मै० ए० सी० सी०	पाली जिला जैतरन	6.00	—वही—
6	मै० उदयपुर सीमेंट वर्क्स	बजाज नगर जिला उदयपुर	2.00 व्यय	विस्तार कार्य हो रहा है
7	श्री के० के० सोमानी	लिवरली जिला सिरोही	5.00	अभी आरम्भ होना है
8	मै० स्ट्रा० प्राडक्ट्स लि०	बनास जिला सिरोही	4.18	—वही—
9	मै० दिग्विजय सीमेंट कं० लि०	ब्यावर,जिला अजमेर	4.00	कार्य अभी। आरम्भ हो रहा है
10	मै० पुनालूर पेपर मिल्स लि०	नीम का थाना	3.00	—वही—
छोटे सीमेंट संयंत्र				
	(अ) आशय पत्र			
1	मै० राजस्थान स्टेट आई० सी०	सरास जिला पाली	0.33	कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है
2	—वही—	कौटपुतली जिला जयपुर	0.33	—वही—
3	—वही—	अली रोड अखरा किवारली जिला सिरोही,	0.33	—वही—
4	—वही—	बिलासपुर जिला जयपुर	0.33	—वही—
5	—वही—	निम्बाहेड़ा	0.33	—वही—
	(ब) त० बी० को महानिदेशालय में पंजीकृत			
1	केसर सीमेंट इण्डस्ट्रीज (प्रा०) लि०	ग्राम परोहितों की मदरी जिला उदयपुर	0.20	कार्य अभी आरम्भ होना है
2	श्री अशोककुमार राजगढ़िया दिल्ली	कोटपुतली जिला कोटपुतली	0.30	—वही—
3	लक्की मिनमैन (प्रा०) लि०	तहसील का थाना जिला सीकर	0.16	—वही—

U. S. Aid to India for Rural Projects

3234. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the *Times of India* dated 12th November, 1978 under the caption "$ million US aid to India for rural projects";

(b) if so, the facts of the proposal regarding foreign aid proposed for integrated rural development in India, details of the project areas, nature of projects proposed and terms of financing; and

(c) how soon the project is likely to be finalised and the arrangements made for execution of the project?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The US Government has made available an amount of $ 2 million to support projects programmes approved by the INDO-US Joint Commission, which are identified as having the potential for improving the life of rural populations in India. The grant will be used to finance US dollar costs of the approved projects, and may include items, such as equipment and materials (including proto-type hardware) professional services and consultancies, exchange and study tours of personnel, conduct of Workshops and other approved project costs. At the meetings of the Joint Indo-US Sub Commission on Science and Technology held in New Delhi on 9th and 10th November, areas for collaborative work have been identified (as per Statement attached). Scientific projects in these areas have now to be formulated. All projects which conform to the conditions laid down in the Grant Document, and relate to the application for Science and Technology for rural development will qualify for support from this 2 million dollar grant. An interministerial Committee has been set up to look after the management and execution of specific projects. It is expected that projects involving a substantial part of the grant will be embarked upon during the calendar year 1979.

Statement

Areas identified by Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Science and Technology.

1. Agriculture	Photo-synthesis, biological nitrogen fixation and wildlife conservation.
2. Medical Science	Health services, operational research on primary health care, rehabilitation research and fertility control, indigenous system of medicines—herbal medicines.
3. Energy	Rural energy systems, decentralised rural energy systems, fluidised bed combustion low grade coal gasification.
4. Electronics, Materials and Metrology	
5. Earth Sciences	Earthquake engineering, satellite oceanography, sedimentation of oceans, ozone layer depletion and environmental impact of pollution with special reference to CO_2.
6. Information Sciences	Cooperation in R & D statistics, exchange of information scientists and possible cooperation in on-line systems and data retrieval.

नमक की कीमत

3235. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय राज्यों में नमक 60 से 80 पैसे प्रति किलोग्राम के भाव पर बिक रहा है और यदि हां, तो नमक की कीमत में इस वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इस बात को सुनिश्चित कर ने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने हैं कि लोगों को नमक कम से कम 9 किलो ग्राम प्रति दयका की दर पर उपलब्ध हो?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा माइति): (क) जैसा सम्बधित राज्य सरकारों ने बताया है, भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों में जुलाई से अक्तूबर, 1978 की अवधि में चल रहा नमक का मासिक अधिकतम फुटकर मूल्य इस प्रकार रहा है : —

दिल्ली, पंजाब, हरियाणा तथा उत्तर-प्रदेश में प्रति किलोग्राम से 40 पैसे,

बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, मेघालय, नागालैंड तथा त्रिपुरा में प्रति किलोग्राम 50 से 60 पैसे,

आसाम – प्रति किलोग्राम 75 पैसे,

1977 की तुलना में, 1978 के दौरान ऊंची उत्पादन लागत (अर्थात् मजदूरी, सामग्री तथा प्रयोग के उपकरणों के मूल्य) ढुलाई तथा परिवहन लागत में वृद्धि तथा मूल्य स्तर में हुई सामान्य बढ़ोत्तरी के कारण नमक के मूल्य में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) नमक की उत्पादन लागत तथा अत्यस्त गाड़ी भाड़ा प्रभारों पर विचार करते हुए इस समय उपभोक्ताओं को एक रुपए में 8 किलोग्राम की दर से नमक का संभरण करना संभव नहीं है ।

Rural Electrification in Orissa

3236. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by Government from the Government of Orissa for electrification under the Rural Electrification programme; and

(b) the details thereof and the number of proposals approved by Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Since its inception in 1969 the Rural Electrification Corporation has received 181 schemes of rural electrification in Orissa.

124 schemes for a total loan assistance of Rs. 49.43 crores have been approved by the Corporation. These schemes on completion envisage electrification of 11,841 new villages and energisation of 52,058 irrigation pumpsets.

57 schemes for a total loan assistance of Rs. 20.05 crores are being processed by the Corporation.

Liberalisation of Rules of Censorship of Films

3237. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to liberalise the Censorship of films; and

(b) whether Government have seen reports in the press in which the President of the Film Federation of India has spoken of the authoritarian functions of the official agencies operating in the cinema world?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) The certification of films is done by the Censor Board under the Cinematograph Act and the guidelines issued thereunder. No changes in this are contemplated.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some reports have come to the notice of Government.

The policy of the Government however is to involve the industry in consideration of all major issues involving identification and solution of the problems facing the industry.

Deterioration in D.T.C. Service

3238. SHRI. R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of the D.T.C. is deteriorating day by day;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that new Chairman had brought changes in the Administration and they have not been liked by the management;

(c) if so, whether this has resulted in confrontation and both are busy trading charges of corruption and inefficiency and even sabotage; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to set the Corporation in order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir

(b) D.T.C. suffers from poor Management. The Chairman has brought about some changes to remedy the

situation in consulation with Government and the Board wherever necessary. This no doubt created dissatisfaction amongst a few affected officers. It is however, not correct to say that these have not been liked by the Management as a whole.

(c) Some of the affected officers have attempted to levy charges against the Chairman through the press. Chairman has also criticized some of the officers on ground of inefficiency and corruption. It is, however, not correct that there is a situation of confrontation between the Chairman and the officers of the Corporation.

(d) Does not arise in view of replies to (a), (b) and (c) above. Steps are, however, being taken constantly to improve the working of the Corporation.

Paradip Port

3239. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 9th October, 1978 that two union leaders in the troubled Paradip Port have accused the State Government and the Centre for the mess created at the port from where several ships have been diverted to other ports;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government are interfering in the day to day affairs of the port, instead of leaving it to the Port Trust; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) There does not appear to be any news item in the *Hindustan Times* (city edition), New Delhi, dated 9th October, 1978 as referred to in the question.

(b) It is not a fact that the State Government are interfering in the day to day affairs of the Port.

(c) In view of the above, this does not arise.

Extension of Electricity Generation in Gujarat

3240. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many schemes for extension of electricity generation in the Gujarat State are lying with Central Electricity Authority;

(b) when the Central Electricity Authority is likely to take decision in this regard; and

(c) the guidelines followed by Central Electricity Authority for sanctioning such projects?

THE MINISTER OF EMERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The following project proposals for expansion of power generation in Gujarat are pending with the Central Electricity Authority:

	MW
1. Lignite based Thermal Power Station in Kutch.	2×55
2. Replacement thermal project for old and smaller units at Shahpur, Sikka and Kandla	3×60
3. Replacement thermal project for old and smaller units at Utran.	1×120
4. Gandhisagar Thermal Power Station Extn. (3rd Unit)	1×210

These projects are being techno-economically appraised in the Central Electricity Authority. Clarifications/confirmations have been sought regarding several techno-economic aspects. As soon as these are received, the CEA would be in a position to complete their techno-economic appraisal.

(c) The Central Electricity Authority are broadly guided by the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 in according their concurrence to the power schemes submitted by a State-Electricity Board or a Generating Company. In so far as thermal power generation schemes are concerned, they have to make sure that the location of the generating station is best suited to the region, taking into account the optimum utilisation of fuel resources, the distance of the load centre, transportation facilities, water availability and environmental considerations.

Preservation of Food Stuff though Atomic Radiation

3221. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any scheme from the Bhabha Institute for long term preservation of food stuff through the use of atomic radiation; and

(b) if so, its reactions thereto and follow-up action taken on the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration from the health safety angle.

Capacity and Sale of Britannia Biscuit Co.

3242. PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britannia Biscuit Co. which comes under Industries Development and Regulation Act 1951 circumvent the Act by manufacturing their products in the factories of others in excess of their registered/licenced capacity;

(b) what is the Registered/licenced capacity of Britannia Biscuits in its various plants and on what production basis it was allocated; and

(c) whether the sales figure is higher than registered/licenced capacity and how it has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Government has no information in this regard.

(b) and (c). The registered/licenced capacity of Britannia Biscuits in its various plants is given below:—

Bombay Unit: 8,100 metric tonnes per annum

Calcutta Unit: 15.100 metric tonnes per annum

Madras Unit: 3,600 metric tonnes per annum

These capacities have been determind in accordance with the provisions of the amended Industries Development and Regulation Act.

As production is in excess of the licensed/registered capacity, the Company has been asked to reduce its production gradually within a period of 3 years.

Disbanding of N.C.C. Troops

3243. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) who has the authority to disband the N.C.C. troops;

(b) whether it is a fact that N.C.C. troops are not disbanded during mid-session;

(c) whether the Air Wing of the NCC troops in the Government Co-educational Higher Secondary School, Sardar Patel Marg has been disbanded during mid-session, without assigning any reason;

(d) if so, why this departure from the well established practice in this case; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the wrong done to this troop?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Central Government is the competent authority to disband NCC units troops. However, this is normally done in consultation with the State Govevrnment/Union Territory Administration concerned.

(b) and (c). There is no bar to NCC units being disbanded during mid-session. However, it is not a fact that the Air Wing of the NCC of the school in question has been disbanded yet, though there is a complaint of lack of adequate response. It is to be hoped that the response will improve, making disbandment unnecessary.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Re-instatement of Defence Personnel removed from Service during Emergency

3244. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether defence personnel removed from service during emergency have not been reinstated so far; and

(b) if so, full details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

कृषि श्रमिकों एवं कारखाना मजदूरों को पिछड़े वर्गों में सम्मिलित करना

3245. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पिछड़े वर्गों की सूची में केवल उन जातियों को सम्मिलित करने का है जिन जातियों के 60–70 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति अन्य लोगों के खेतों और कारखानों में काम करते हैं और अपने परिवारों की जीविका कमाते हैं, ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सूची को उपरोक्त आधार पर फिर से तैयार करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री झनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विद्यार्थियों में जाति प्रतिद्वन्द्वता

3246. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक उच्चस्तरीय सरकारी एजेन्सी ने अगस्त, 1978 में अथवा इसके लगभग भारत सरकार को चेतावनी दी थी कि विद्यार्थियों में विद्यमान जाति प्रतिद्वन्दिता में उत्पन्न दीर्घावधि राजनीतिक तनाव बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को जाति झगड़ों का शिकार बनायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उच्चस्तरीय सरकारी एजेन्सी के प्रतिवेदन को सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस एजेन्सी की चेतावनी पर कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री झनिक लाल मण्डल) :(क) सरकार द्वारा अगस्त, 1978 में या इसके लगभग ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Loan to Cochin Port Administration for House Building

3247. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Port Administration took loan from Government for House Building Scheme and the rate of interest;

(b) whether the Cochin Port Administration recently enhanced the present rate of interest on House Building advance to Port Employees which will accumulate to equal or more than the advance amount;

(c) if so, what are the reasons to enhance the rate of interest;

(d) whether the rate of interest is higher than the interest charged by the Government and its other organisation; and

(e) whether Government will reconsider the decision to enhance the rate of interest as it is a welfare measure of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Cochin Port has not taken loan from Government for the purpose of House Building to its employees.

(b) to (d). The Board of Trustees for Cochin Port has approved a proposal to enhance the rate of interest levied on House Building Advance to the employees from the existing rate of 5 and half per cent per annum fixed on a provisional basis in the House Building Advance Regulations of the Port to the rate of interest equivalent to the rate levied by the Central Government on the loans granted to the Port Trust from time to time plus half per cent for meeting incidental expenses. The above approval of the Board constitutes an amendment to the Cochin Port house building advance regulations. The amendment has been sent to the Kerala Gazette for notification. After the amendment has been published in the Gazette the Cochin Port will consider the objections, if any, that may be received in pursuance to the Gazette notification and then submit a proposal to the Central Government for consideration.

(e) The proposal when received will be examined by the Government.

Inquiry into Police Clash with Akalis

3248. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a clash between the police and a Sikh procession on the 4th November, 1978 as a result of which some persons were killed and several others injured;

(b) whether an inquiry has been conducted by Government into the above incidents;

(c) if so, the details of the inquiry report; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a). Some clashes took place between some Akali demonstrators and the police in Delhi on 5th and 6th November, 1978 and not on 4th November, 1978. As a result, 3 persons including one police constable lost their lives while another person died following cardiac arrest. 83 persons including 56 police personnel received injuries.

(b) to (d). No enquiry has so far been conducted into the above incidents. A final view in the matter is yet to be taken.

Coal Production in Mines under B.C.C.L. & E.C.L.

3249. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the coal production in the mines under Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Eastern Coalfields Ltd. during the last six month., monthwise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): The production of coal in mines under BCCL and ECL for the last six months is given below:—

(Figures in Lakh tonnes)

Month in 1978	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.
ne . . .	17·38	15·45
July . . .	18·33	16·86
August . . .	17·87	15·14
September . .	16·08	14·62
October . . .	13·49	13·27
November . .	16·79	15·17

Contract by Shipping Corporation of India with Greek Firm

3250. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shipping Corporation of India has entered into a fresh contract with M/s. Motor Oil, a Greek Company; if so, for what purpose and on what terms and conditions;

(b) whether it is a fact that the same company had defaulted earlier owing the SCI more than 4.5 million dollars and putting the SCI to a loss of over ten million dollars;

(c) whether the financial position of SCI is now showing losses of over 200 crores; and

(d) what was the intention and purpose into entering a fresh contract with a firm, which had already defaulted in its contract with the SCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a), (b) and (d). In 1973, the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., chartered its vessels "Moti Lal Nehru" and, subsequently, a dispute arose between the two parties. As per the contract, the case was taken in arbitration in London. The SCI was advised by their solicitors that a commercial settlement will be preferable, as the enforcement, even of a favourable award in Greece, take several years. In view of this, a commercial settlement reached in July 1978 on the disputes in respect of Charter Agreement of "Moti Lal Nehru" between Shipping Corporation of India and M/s. Motor Oil Hellas Corinth Refineries for payment of compensation of US $ 4.5 million to Shipping Corporation of India in full settlement of claims and counter claim of both the Parties, provides for the following:—

(1) Motor Oil would charter two VLCCs of Shipping Corporation of India for four consecutive voyages with option of further four consecutive voyages at agreed charter rates based on the prevalent market rates at the time of agreement. Simultaneously, with payment of freight for each voyage under this charter. Motor Oil Company will pay to Shipping Corporation of India US $ 189,000. This will of vide a total payment of US $ 3,024 million for eight voyages for each VLCC to Shipping Corporation of India.

(2) Shipping Corporation of India would charter one medium range tanker from Motor Oil Company for two years at a certain agreed charter rate, which will also be the prevalent market rate. Out of the charter hire payable to Motor Oil, Shipping Corporation of India would retain US $ one per DWT per month. This will bring in a payment of US $ 0.836 million to Shipping Corporation of India.

(3) The balance of US $ 0.64 million will be paid by Motor Oil to Shipping Corporation of India by continuing the payment of US $ 189.000 until the balance amount of US $ 0.64 million is paid.

The present arrangment is a modification of the earlier contract. It is a compromise solution of the dispute which had arisen as a result of the earlier contract and the SCI has protected its interests to the maximum possible extent.

(c). In 1977-78, the Shipping Corporation of India has incurred a loss of Rs. 14.74 crores and not Rs. 200 crores.

Production of Motor Cycle Royal Enfield

3251. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 8.5 H.P. Motor Cycle Royal Enfield is manufactured at Madras;

(b) the list of firms which have been allowed to produce this motor cycle;

(c) the list of firms which have the capacity and konw-how to produce this motor cycle; and

(d) the reasons for nof giving permission to such firms to produce this motor cycle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Enfield India Ltd., Madras.

(c) and (d). There is no pending application for licence from any party for manufacture of a 350 cc Royal Enfield Motor Cycle.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये छठी योजना

3252. डा० मक्खी वारालाल पांडेय :
श्री सुखाल सक्सेना :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने अन्य राज्यों के साथ-साथ मध्य प्रदेश की छठी पांच वर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के प्रस्तावित आकार को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है ;

(ख) परिव्यय के बारे में निर्णय करने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया ;

(ग) योजना आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में मध्य प्रदेश से क्या उपलब्धि की सम्भावना है ;

(घ) क्या मूल्य वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रस्तावित नियतन से मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा प्रस्तावित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ङ) क्या राष्ट्रीय छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) का आकार पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के आकार से 1.76 गुना तथा 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना के आकार से 5.95 गुना है और क्या मध्य प्रदेश को इसी अनुपात से धनराशि निर्गत की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (घ). मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों की 1978-83 की योजनाओं को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है ।

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय योजना के प्रारूप (1978-83) में यथा संकेतित सरकारी क्षेत्र का निवेश पांचवीं योजना (1974-79) से लगभग 1.76 गुना है और 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना का लगभग 5.95 गुना है । तथापि, 1978-79 की योजना के व्यय का एक भाग अग्रेत्र, 1979 से योजनेतर व्यय हो जाएगा । संसाधन उपलब्धता सहित सभी संबंधित बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से मध्य प्रदेश की योजना के आकार को नियत किया जाएगा ।

Take Over of India Ophthalamic Glass Ltd., Durgapur

3253. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that India Ophthalmic Glass Limited at Durgapur in

West Bengal is an industrial unit taken over by Government of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it was running at a loss because of lack of modernisation;

(c) if so, what action is being taken or proposed to be taken for modernising this industry and restoring its right to import and distribution of ophthalmic glass;

(d) whether it is a fact that it is the only this ophthalmic glass manufacturing factory in India and is there any proposal under consideration of the Government to shift it from Durgapur; and

(e) if not, what is the reaction of Government to the proposal and recommendation of the Minister, Government of West Bengal as regards modernisation of this Industry and restoration of its right to import and distribution of ophthalmic glass?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur (and not India Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur) is a public sector undertaking set up by Government of India.

(b) The company is incurring losses mainly because of the out-moded batch process technology still followed by it for the manufacture of ophthalmic glass.

(c) Proposal to introduce the Continuous Process Technology for the manufacture of ophthalmic glass is under consideration. It has also been decided to set up an expert group to examine and report on the ways to improve the operational and technical efficiencies of the existing plant.

A committee which was set up to go into various aspects of import export policies and procedures recommended that a manufacturing concern should not be appointed as a canalising agency in respect of items produced by it. As the recommendations of this Committee have been accepted by the Government, BOGL does not at present canalise the import and distribution of ophthalmic glass blanks.

(d) This is the only unit manufacturing ophthalmic glass blanks in the country. There is no proposal to shift it from Durgapur.

(e) The introduction of the modern and sophisticated Continuous Process Technology is under consideration. As regards the import and canalisation of ophthalmic blanks, a decision has already been taken that a manufacturing unit will not be allowed to act as a canalising agency of the items produced by it.

Declaration of National Highway

3254. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has made a proposal to declare any State/Coastal Highway as National Highway;

(b) if so, how many and which of them have been declared as National Highways; and

(c) what are the basis for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). One road, viz., Chiloda-Gandhinagar-Sarkhej road has been declared as a National Highway on the ground that this road connects the Capital of States, which is one of the criteria for declaration of roads as National Highways.

मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात में बिजली की कमी

3255. **श्री सुबल चन्द्र खटवाल :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल, तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक के दक्षिणी राज्यों की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश राजस्थान और गुजरात राज्यों में बिजली की कमी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त (क) के राज्यों को बिजली की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और कर्नाटक राज्यों में विभिन्न श्रेणी के उपभोक्ताओं पर कुछ मांग तथा/अथवा ऊर्जा सम्बन्धी कटौतियां तथा अन्य प्रतिबन्ध लागू हैं। राजस्थान, केरल, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु राज्यों में विद्युत की कोई कमी नहीं है ।

(ख) राज्यों में विद्युत की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से, 1978—83 की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात राज्यों में लगभग 2500 मेगावाट तथा इसी अवधि में दक्षिणी क्षेत्र में लगभग 3300 मेगावाट अतिरिक्त क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्तमान प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता से विद्युत का अधिकतम उत्पादन करने तथा पड़ौसी प्रणालियों से अधिशेष विद्युत ले लेने के लिए प्रयत्न किए गए हैं/किये जा रहे हैं ।

Steps to ensure Control on Power Generation Equipments

3256. **SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps are being taken by Government to ensure quality control of power generation equipment specially the important ancillaries being manufactured by the public sector and private undertakings in the country; unless quality control is applied, reliability of power generation from new units is uncertain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): Manufacturers both in the public and private sectors are in constant interaction with the customers and are conscious of their responsibilities to ensure quality control and improvement where necessary. BHEL, as the largest producer of boilers and the only producer of large turbines and generators has already introduced the newer and improved generation of boilers in collaboration with one of the most reputed manufacturers abroad. It has also entered into a collaboration with another reputed company for thermal turbo-sets covering a range of 200 to 1000 MW and these sets will have improved performance and quality parameters. All other necessary measures required on the shop floor for vendor items, packing, erection and commissioning are being taken.

BHEL's sub-suppliers for equipments and components for power plants and auxiliaries are selected after very careful screening by a committee consisting of experts from various disciplines. Wherever required, technological help is also given to such suppliers to enable them to supply these components and materials to the quality requirements of BHEL.

The private sector units have also access to foreign technical assistance where required.

सीमेंट में मिलावट

3257. **श्री रामजी लाल सुमन :**
श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें गत वर्ष समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचारों का पता है कि सीमेंट में मिलावट की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सीमेंट में मिलावट करने वालों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा माइति) : (क) और (ख). आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत सीमेंट को आवश्यक वस्तु घोषित किया गया है तथा राज्य सरकारों के पास अनैतिक कार्यों में लगे व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने के लिए पर्याप्त शक्तियां उपलब्ध हैं। आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के ही अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए सीमेंट (किस्म नियंत्रण) आदेश

1962 के अनुसार निर्धारित मानक के अनुरूप सीमेंट का उत्पादन तथा/अथवा बिक्री न होने पर दण्डनीय कार्यवाही की जाती है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विशेष शिकायतों की जांच की जाती है और कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाती है।

आटोमोबाईल उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण

3258. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आटोमोबाइल उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कब तक कर दिया जाएगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शान्ता शाहिति) : (क) से (ग). संपूर्ण मोटरगाड़ी क्षेत्र को उन्नत करने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए जा रहे हैं। मोटरगाड़ी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण का कोई निर्णय नहीं है ?

चमड़े के मूल्य म वृद्धि

3259. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि चमड़ा व्यापारियों ने जूते तथा चप्पल बनाने के उपयोग में आने वाले चमड़े के मूल्य इतने बढ़ा दिए हैं कि चमड़ा श्रमिकों के लिए संकट पैदा हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन चमड़ा व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है जिन्होंने अपनी मर्जी से चमड़े के मूल्य बढ़ाये हैं ; और

(ग) श्रमिकों को राहत देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शान्ता शाहिति): जूतों व चप्पलों के बनाने में प्रयोग में आने वाले तैयार चमड़े के मूल्य में वृद्धि होने के बारे में सरकार को कोई विशेष शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(क) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड द्वारा प्राकृतिक साफ्ट कोयले का पता लगाया जाना

3260. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड ने किसी ऐसे प्राकृतिक साफ्ट कोयले का पता लगाया है जो धरेलू खपत के लिए बहुत उपयोगी है ;

(ख) क्या इस कोयले का मूल्य अन्य प्रकार के कोयले से भिन्न होगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) जी नहीं, अच्छे किस्म के कोयले की अनेक सीमें भूगर्भ निर्माण काल में अपने स्थान पर ही पिछली प्रज्वलित चट्टानों के दबाव से पहले ही जल गई थी और इन्हें "प्राकृतिक कोक या झामा" कहा जाता है। जल जाने के कारण इस कोयले के कोकर गुण कम हो गए और साथ ही उसका वाष्पशील अंश भी कम हो गया। इस प्रकार की एक सीमा भागा बांध में खोदी गई है और उस 18 से 20 प्रतिशत राख और 6 प्रतिशत वाष्पशील द्रव्य है। इसकी तुलना में भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड में बनाए जाने वाले साफ्ट कोक में 35 से 40 प्रतिशत राख होती है और वाष्पशील द्रव्य का भी काफी अंश रहता है। यह प्राकृतिक कोक ऐसे कामों के लिए उपयुक्त है जहां अत्यधिक और देर तक रहने वाली जांच की आवश्यकता पड़ती है।

(ख) "झामा" की कीमत अभी निर्धारित नहीं की गई है किन्तु इसकी उत्पादन लागत अपेक्षाकृत अधिक होती है क्योंकि इसका स्तर अधिक सख्त होता है और इसके लिए अधिक विस्फोटक पदार्थ की जरुरत पड़ती है।

(ग) इसका उत्तर उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) में दे दिया गया है।

Lignite Base Power Station at Kutch

3261. **SHRI ANANT DAVE:**
SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for Lignite Base Power Station at Kutch (Gujarat) is under consideration; and

(b) at what stage this power station lies at present?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The Gujarat Electricity Board had proposed a scheme for installation of two thermal generating units of 55 MW each at Kutch in Gujarat. The scheme was examined in the Central Electricity Authority and on techno-economic considerations

the Gujarat Electricity Board was advised to examine the feasibility of installing the proposed power station at Kandla instead of Kutch. The Board have agreed to reconsider their proposal. The revised proposal from the Board is awaited.

Report of Baweja Inquiry Commission on Lathi Charge in Tihar Jail

3262. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the findings, conclusions and recommendations recorded by the Baweja Inquiry Commission which inquired into the Lathi-charge inside Tihar Jail, Delhi on Gandhi Jayanti, October 2, 1975 during the dark days of tyranny and terror of the emergency;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Baweja Commission in its findings has drawn attention to certain lacunae in the Tihar Jail such as over-crowding, unhygenic and insanitary conditions and inadequate medical and drinking water facilities etc. It has also commented upon the negligence and inefficiency on the part of some officials incharge of the Jail Administration. The Delhi Administration, after examination of the report, appointed a senior officer to make a comprehensive study of the deficiencies in regard to facilities in the Jail and to suggest remedial measures. Suggestions made by the officer in this regard are being implemented. The Delhi Administration have also initiated action against the officials who appeared responsible on the basis of the findings of the Commission.

Power shortage in West Bengal

3268. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether scarcity of electricity is still continuing in West Bengal and the people of Calcutta and other industrial areas are suffering load shedding daily;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) the effect of load shedding on the industry of West Bengal;

(d) whether the Central Government have enquired into the continued causes of shortage of production and supply of electricity in West Bengal and whether they have offered any assistance to the West Bengal Government for meeting the shortage of electricity in the State; if so, facts thereabout;

(e) whether West Bengal has received supply of electricity from the neighbouring States and if so, the facts thereabout; and

(f) whether the problem of shortage of electricity is expected to be resolved in the State?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is a shortage of power in West Bengal and load shedding is resorted to whenever the availability of power is less than the system demand.

(b) A statement-I showing month-wise minimum and maximum quantum of load shedding and the number of days in the month on which load shedding was resorted to in West Bengal State Electricity Board System and CESC system, supplying power to Calcutta City, for the period April, 1978 to October, 1978 is given.

(c) Load shedding does affect the industrial production. However, it is not possible to assess the loss in production due to load shedding alone, as there are other factors such as labour situation, availability of raw materials etc. which also affect production.

(d) The Government is aware of the difficult power situation in West Bengal. Apart from the meetings that take place from time to time between the representatives of the Central Government and the State Government of West Bengal, the Central Electricity Authority keeps constant touch with the State Electricity Board to identify the problems of power shortage in the State and take suitable measures. Some of the steps taken to improve the power supply situation in West Bengal are:

1. Better and effective coordination of the four power supply agencies in West Bengal namely CESC, WBSEB, DPL and DVC to ensure integrated operation.

2. Senior Officers of the Ministry of Energy and the Central Electricity Authority have been deputed from time to time for high level discussions with the State Authorities and various power system authorities for finding out ways and means of improving the performance of the thermal power stations.

3. Units No. 1 & 2 of 120 MW each at Sandaldih thermal station have been covered under the project renovation programme. The problems being faced by these units have been identified and action is being taken to rectify the same.

4. The State Government have been advised to take necessary steps to shift the working hours of some of the industries from day to night hours so that the night load in Calcutta area gets increased giving relief to the day peak.

5. The Central Government has also permitted DPL and Bandal thermal power stations to freely import necessary spare parts for their coal mills and other plants.

6. New thermal generating units are being installed at Santaldih, Bandal, D.P.L. and Kolaghat in West Bengal. Thermal generating units are also under construction at Titagarh.

7. The Government has also recently sanctioned a scheme for installation of 5 gas turbine units of 20 MW each in West Bengal.

(e) DPL system renders assistance to the West Bengal State Electricity Board System in meeting its power demand. A statement-II showing the peak power and energy assistance received by W.B.S.E.B. from DPL System for the period April, 1978 to October, 1978 is given. CESC power system also receives assistance from DVC and West Bengal State Electricity Board Systems. Details of this assistance for the period April, 1978 to October, 1978 are also given in Annexure II. Central Government has arranged assistance to be made available from Orissa also. North Bengal has been receiving assistance from Bihar whenever generation in their thermal plant at Barauni is satisfactory. Assam has not been able to help as they themselves are short of power.

(f) In order to meet the growing demand, a number of thermal and hydel projects are under construction in West Bengal. About 1470 MW of new capacity would be commissioned during the period 1979—84. As per the latest assessment of demand and availability of power in West Bengal, it is expected that the peaking shortage would be gradually reduced during next few years. In 1983-84 the State is expected to overcome the shortages.

Statement—I

Details of month-wise load shedding in West Bengal State Electricity Board and CESC Systems.

Month	West Bengal State Electricity Board System			CESC System		
	Minimum (MW)	Maximum (MW)	No. of days in the month on which load shedding was done	Minimum (MW)	Maximum (MW)	No. of days in the month on which load shedding was done.
April '78 . . .	27	76	26	6	165	28
May '78 . .	2	87	26	16	200	26
June '78 . . .	5	58	8	4	147	25
July '78 . . .	5	76	19	15	120	29
August '78 . . .	13	92	30	5	185	29
Sept. '78 . . .	2	121	27	6	210	29
October '78 . .	7	84	25	15	190	25

Statement—II

Details of Assistance given to West Bengal Power Systems from other Power Systems.

Month	Assistance from DPL system to West Bengal State Electricity Board System.		Assistance given to CESC System.			
			From DVC System		From WPSII System	
	MW	MU	MW	MU	MW	MU
April '78 . . .	124	46·59	98	46·0	223	100·0
May '78 . . .	115	36·62	98	46·0	237	115·0
June '78 . . .	101	25·13	98	40·0	237	131·0
July '78 . . .	108	26·47	115·5	45·0	277	129·0
August '78 . . .	107	24·50	97	47·0	243	120·36
September '78 . .	136	27·35	99·6	49·0	230	96·0
October '78 . . .	78	13·72	98·0	47·0	266	100·0

Supply of coal to Punjab

3264. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal shortage has poised a serious danger to the industries of Punjab; and

(b) how much coal was allotted to the Punjab State for months of August, September, October and November 1978 and how much was actually supplied there?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) While there have been occasional distress calls from some industrial units in Punjab for rushing coal supplies to avoid loss of production, there is no information to indicate that the shortfall in receipt of coal has poised a serious danger to the industries of that state.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 30

3265. **श्री चन्द्रदेव वर्मा** : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रस्तावित राजपथ संख्या 30 को, जो रेलवे लाइन के दक्षिण की तरफ से निकलती है, बिहार के निकट से रेलवे लाइन के उत्तर की तरफ से निकालने की योजना है ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना के परिणामस्वरूप छोटे एवं सीमान्त किसानों की उपजाऊ, मूल्यवान तथा निचली जमीन को जबरदस्ती अधिग्रहण करना पड़ेगा ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त दिक्कतें दूर हो जायेंगी यदि इस राजपथ को स्वयं दानापुर में रेलवे लाईन को उत्तर से मोड़ दिया जाये क्योंकि वहां पर सतह को ऊंचा उठा कर 60 फुट चौड़ी सड़क बनाई जा चुकी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उपयोगिता तथा व्यय में मितव्ययिता को देखते हुए दानापुर से परे उत्तर की तरफ इस इस सड़क को मोड़ने में क्या दिक्कत है?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम): (क) से (घ). राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 30 को दानापुर-बिहटा-आरा खंड अधिकांशतः गाड़ियों का इकहरा रास्ता है (वाहन मार्ग 3.5 मी0-12 फीट और कच्ची पटरी) और यातायात के लिए लगभग अपर्याप्त है । और इसे गाड़ियों के दोहरे रास्ते के रूप में चौड़ा कर विकसित करने के लिए पर्याप्त जमीन उपलब्ध न होने और उसके दोनों ओर पटरियां चौड़ी होने के कारण और इस भाग के स्तर के नीचा होने के कारण जहां अधिकांशतः भागों में गंगा और सोन नदी का पानी भर जाने के कारण जगह धंस जाती है, इसका विकास करना कठिन है । इसके पहले चरण में रेल लाइन के दक्षिण में पटना से बिहटा के नए संरेखन की जांच की जा रही है ।

चंकि वहां कोई ऊंची, चौड़ी (प्रयोजित भूमि की न्यूनतम चौड़ाई 45 मी0-150 फीट होगी) और पर्याप्त सीधी और बसावट एवं बस्तियों से रहित भूमि नहीं है, अतः रेलवे लाइन के उत्तर में दानापुर से होकर नया संरेखन लेना संभव नहीं ।

किसी भी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्तर के संरेखन के लिए चाहे वह रेलवे लाइन के दक्षिण में हो अथवा उत्तर में, कृषि भूमि के अधिग्रहण की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी ।

Dearness allowance paid to Defence Services Personnel

3266. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rate of dearness allowance paid to Defence Servicea Personnel; is it 40 per cent more, maximum;

(b) what is the rate of dearness allowance given to other Central Government employees; and

(c) if there is difference in rates, what is the reason for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Dearness Allowance and Additional Dearness Allowance are admissible to Defence Services Personnel at the same rates and under the same conditions as are applicable to Central

Government civilian employees. A statement showing the current rates of Dearness Allowance and Additional Dearness Allowance is attached.

Statement

Dearness Allowance		Additional Dearness Allowance
Pay Range	Rate p.m.	Rate p.m.
(i) Upto Rs. 300/-	36% of Pay	21% of Pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 42/- and Maximum of Rs. 60/-.
(ii) Above Rs. 300/- and upto Rs. 2250/-	27% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 108/- and maximum of Rs. 243/-	15% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 60/- and maximum of *Rs. 120/-

*Subject to marginal adjustments in all cases including at higher pay ranges so that the pay plus Dearness Allowance and Additional Dearness Allowance does not exceed Rs. 2400/-.

Indian scientists abroad

3267. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indian scientists are settled permanently in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the total number of such scientists registered upto the end of August, 1978 in the Indians abroad section in the National Register?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Government have no information as to Indian Scientists who have settled permanently abroad. The number of persons voluntarily registered in the Indians Abroad Section of the National Register upto the end of August, 1978 was 21,108; out of this 10,234 have returned to India.

Setting up of Mini Cement Plants

3268. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up series of mini-cement plants in the country during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, details such as number of such mini-plants proposed to be established state-wise with names of cities local finalise capacity and offer of investment year-wise phasing and phasing of production etc.;

(c) total production capacity of cement plants in the country year-wise for the last three years vis-a-vis actual production reported; and

(d) whether it is a fact that scarcity of cement is likely to affect the various works programmes the quantities and value of cement being imported during the current year and distribution arrangements made priority-wise along with administrative and monitoring arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Government are presently examining the recommendations of the two Working Groups on the Technology for mini cement plants and the fiscal incentives necessary to encourage the setting up of a number of such plants.

(c) The capacity and actual production of the cement industry during the last three years has been as under:

Year	Capacity	Production	%Utilisation
1975-76 .	21·16	17·29	82
1976-77 .	21·46	18·85	88
1977-78 .	21·87	19·38	88

(d) While there has been a spurt in the demand for cement far exceeding the availability as a result of increased activities in the field of agriculture, irrigation, industry, housing and construction activities etc., priority works programme will, however, not be affected for want of cement. A quantity of about 17.60 lakh tonnes will be imported during the year at an average rate of Rs. 640 per tonne. The imported cement is taken in the pool along with indigenous cement for purposes of distribution and then allocated to the States as well as Central Government Departments and to private bulk consumers. Government has taken a decision to make prior reservation for the quantities of cement required for irrigation and power projects and have accordingly proposed an allocation of 12,80 lakh tonnes for irrigation and power projects for the period January—March, 1979. From out of the balance, bulk quantities are allotted to each State. It is left to the discretion of the State Government concerned to determine the quantity of cement to be allotted to various categories of consumers.

Deployment of C.R.P. in States

3269. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of places in different States in which the Central Reserve Police was deployed during the period 1st November, 1977 to 31st October, 1978 to deal with communal riots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Deployment is done by the States when the forces are made available to the States. Information is therefore being collected from State Governments and would be laid on the table of the House when received.

Construction of Power Station at Muzaffarpur, Bihar

3270. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schedule of construction of power station at Muzaffarpur in Bihar has been extended;

(b) if so, the reasons for this change in the schedule; and

(c) what is the new time schedule for completion of construction?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The two units are targetted for commissioning in July, 1982 and January, 1983.

Loss of Rs. 8 crores to N.T.C.

3271. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Blitz dated the 18th November, 1978 wherein it has been stated that National Textile Corporation have suffered a loss of Rs. 8 crores;

(b) if so, whether Government have since inquired into the working of this corporation; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to uplift the working and for smooth functioning of this corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA NAITI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. No specific investigation as such has been instituted. A close watch is being kept on the working of NTC (W)BAN&O) Ltd., and its performance is periodically reviewed.

(c) The following steps have been taken/are being taken, to improve the working and better functioning of this subsidiary.

1. Strengthening of the management of the subsidiary;

2. Implementation of the modernisation programme;

3. Seeking cooperation of the State Government of West Bengal in the implementation of voluntary labour rationalisation programme; and for supply of uninterrupted power.

Documentary on activities of Emergency

3272. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to screen a Documentary on the emergency activities;

(b) whether Government have also permitted the State Governments to screen a documentary on the emergency activities; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the response of the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Before any documentary film is released on the theatrical circuit it is required to be certified by the Censors and approved by the Film Advisory Board.

(c) Does not arise.

Reducing Retirement Age of Employees

3273. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the present retirement age from 58 to 55 years as a measure to generate more employment opportunities; if so, facts; and

(b) whether it is also proposed to change the present administrative set up of services in Ministries and Government offices to make Government service more attractive and promotion-oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). No such proposals are under consideration at present.

केन्द्रीय अर्द्ध सैनिक संगठनों में भर्ती

3274. श्री महीलाल :

श्री राज केशर सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सी० आर० पी०, आई० टी० बी० पी० एफ०, बी० एस० एफ० और सी० आर० पी० एफ० जैसे अर्द्ध सैनिक संगठनों में भर्ती करने के लिए भर्ती नियम क्या हैं तथा क्या समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन दिए बिना अधिकारियों के निकट संबंधियों को विभिन्न नौकरियां दी जाती हैं और खिलाड़ियों को भी कोई रियायत नहीं दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त संगठनों में पुरानी सामन्ती भर्ती व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने और आम जनता की सूचनार्थ समाचारपत्रों में पदों का विज्ञापन देने का लोकतंत्री तरीका अपनाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में आवश्यक हिदायतें कब तक जारी करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलिराम भगत) : (क) से (घ). केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल और भारत तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस में भर्ती केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल अधिनियम / नियमों के उपबन्धों और संबंधित पदों के लिये भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार की जाती है । रिक्तियां समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञाप्ति की जाती है और रोजगार कार्यालय को भी अधिसूचित की जाती हैं । भर्ती नियमावली के उपबन्धों के अनुसार बल के सदस्य जो विकलांग हैं असमर्थता के कारण सेवा से हटा दिये गये हैं, सेवा में रहते मारे गये हों, मर गये हैं, के पुत्रों को वरीयता दी जाती है, बशर्ते वे अन्यथा पद के लिये उपयुक्त हों । खिलाड़ियों के लिये कोई अलग संवर्ग नहीं हैं ।

1. किन्तु उत्कृष्ट खिलाड़ियों के मामले में जो निर्धारित शारीरिक और तकनीक योग्यताएं नहीं रखते, नियमों के अनुसार छूट दी जाती है ।

2. जहां तक सीमा सुरक्षा बल का संबंध है, राजपत्रित पदों पर भर्ती विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिये निर्धारित कार्यकारी अनुदेशों के अनुसार की जाती है । अराजपत्रित पदों पर भर्ती सीमा सुरक्षा बल के नियमों के अनुसार की जाती है । सीमा सुरक्षा बल के पदों को प्रैस में विज्ञापित किया जाता है और अन्य प्रचार माध्यमों द्वारा उनका विस्तृत प्रचार किया जाता है । सीमा सुरक्षा बल के कार्मिकों के आश्रितों का, भर्ती के लिये यथोचित ध्यान रखा जाता है । फिर भी अन्य बातों के समान होने पर, निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के मामलों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है :—

(i) सीमा सुरक्षा बल के आश्रित विधवा इत्यादि ।

(ii) सीमा सुरक्षा बल के घायल हुए कार्मिकों के आश्रित ।

(iii) यथा समय सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सीमा सुरक्षा बल के अराजपत्रित कार्मिकों के पुत्र ।

सीमा सुरक्षा बल में खिलाड़ियों की भर्ती के मामले में, उत्कृष्ट योग्यता के खिलाड़ियों को विभिन्न अपेक्षित अर्हताओं की कमियों के लिये छूट दी जाती है ।

Procurement of Communications Satellites from U.S.A.

3275. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) how many communications satellites have been procured by India from the U.S.A. so far; and

(b) what are the specific reasons for giving out India's options to these satellites from the U.S.A.?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The only spacecraft which are in the process of being procured from the USA are the two multi-purpose first generation Indian National Satellite System (INSAT-I) spacecraft for telecommunications, meteorology and TV, which are scheduled to be delivered during the calendar years 1980 and 1981.

(b) For procurement of the INSAT-I spacecraft and allied equipment and services, the Department of Space had issued on a world-wide basis a Request for Proposals (RFP)/ Global tender. In response to this, the Department of Space received two proposals, both from established spacecraft manufacturers in USA. After detailed evaluations of both proposals, the Contract was awarded to the bidder with the lowest cost and which met all the essential requirements stipulated in the RFP.

बेरोजगारी को दूर किया जाना

3276. श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी :

श्री बलवंत सिंह परस्ते :

श्री राम कंवर बेरवा :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 में बेरोजगार लोगों की संख्या बढ़कर क्या हो गई थी ;

(ख) अप्रैल, 1977 और अक्तूबर, 1978 में देश में बेरोजगार लोगों की कुल संख्या क्या थी ;

(ग) इस अवधि में कितने लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया ; और

(घ) देश में बेरोजगारी समाप्त करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी) : (क) और (ख), 1977-78 के लिए बेरोजगारी से संबंधित सूचना अब तक उपलब्ध नहीं है । तथापि रोजगार दफ्तरों के रिक्ति रजिस्टरों में आवेदन-कर्ताओं से संबंधित उपलब्ध सूचना से यह दिखाई देता है कि मार्च, 1977 के अन्त में उनकी संख्या 102.4 लाख थी, वह बढ़कर मार्च, 1978 के अन्त में 113.5 लाख हो गई और सितम्बर, 1978 के अन्त में और भी बढ़कर 122.3 लाख हो गई । तथापि इन आंकड़ों से बेरोजगारी के संबंध में ठीक स्थिति प्रकट नहीं होती क्योंकि इनमें बहु-पंजीकरण और पहले से रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्तियों का अधिक अच्छे रोजगार पाने के लिए पंजीकरण जैसी कुछ सीमाएं होती हैं ।

(ग) रोजगार के संबंध में चालू सूचना भी व्यापक आधार पर उपलब्ध नहीं है । रोजगार दफ्तर के आंकड़ों से यह मालूम होता है कि अप्रैल, 1977 से लेकर सितम्बर, 1978 तक की अवधि में रोजगार तलाश करने वाले 6.9 लाख लोगों को रोजगार दिलाए गए ।

संगठित कृषि से इतर क्षेत्र में रोजगार से संबंधित अद्यतन उपलब्ध आंकड़ों से, जो श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय द्वारा एकत्र किए गए हैं, यह प्रकट होता है कि 31 मार्च, 1977 को उनकी संख्या 207.4 लाख थी, वह बढ़कर 30 सितम्बर, 1977 को 208.4 लाख हो गई ।

(घ) योजना के प्रारूप (1978—83) में रोजगार के कुछ लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रस्तावित विकास कार्यनीति बनाई गई है । इस कार्यनीति में ये शामिल हैं :—

(1) रोजगार-प्रधान क्षेत्रीय आयोजना को अपनाना ;

(2) रोजगार के संरक्षण और वृद्धि के लिए लिंग वैज्ञानिक परिवर्तन का विनिमयन; और

(3) पूर्ण रोजगार के लिए क्षेत्र आयोजना का संवर्धन ।

एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चालू योजना में गहन विकास के लिए 2000 खण्डों को लिया गया है । इसके अलावा पूर्ण रोजगार के लिए क्षेत्र आयोजना के लिए हर वर्ष 300 खण्ड और लिए जा रहे हैं । इन कार्यक्रमों से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काफी अधिक रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न होंगे ।

ऐसी आशा है कि निवेश और उत्पादन के योजनाबद्ध स्वरूप के कार्यरूप में परिणत हो जाने से 1978—83 की योजना की अवधि में रोजगार के लगभग 493 लाख अतिरिक्त श्रम-वर्ष उत्पन्न होंगे जिससे इस योजना की अवधि में श्रमिकों की संख्या में हुई वृद्धि को और साथ ही पहले से बढ़ी आ रही बेरोजगारी के पर्याप्त भाग को काम मिल जाएगा ।

Production of Inter Continental Ballistic Missiles

3277. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to produce Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles;

(b) whether Government have their own system/know-how to produce these; and

(c) whether Government have any foreign collaboration in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to produce Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles. However, the development and production of other Missiles of shorter range, carrying conventional warheads, is part of our normal Defence plans and programmes.

Congestion in Major Ports

3278. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main reason for congestion in all the major ports is due to the inadequacy of handling equipments for loading and unloading;

(b) what measures Government propose to take for tackling the problem of port congestion; and

(c) total number of shipdays lost due to port congestion at major ports in the past three years and the latest figures available for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) It is not correct to say that the main reason for congestion in the major ports is the inadequacy of handling equipments for loading and unloading. Congestion is due to several reasons.

(b) The measures taken to tackle congestion are: acquisition of more handling equipments wherever necessary, increase of labour productivity, diversion of vessels etc. A Standing Committee has been set up in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to have rationalised distribution of imports and exports among the various major ports.

(c) According to the available information, the total No. of shipdays lost at the various Major Ports during the years 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 are approximately 9968 days, 3956 days, 12464 days respectively and for 1978-79 (upto November, 1978), are about 10225 days.

Scheme for Regional Land Armies

3279. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item of 12th November, 1978 in the Hindustan Times stating that the Planning Commission has drawn up a scheme for Regional Land Armies;

(b) if so, the brief outline of the plan;

(c) the amount of money involved; and

(d) the expected number of unemployed who will be given employment under this scheme?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). The Government has seen the news report. The possibility of organising surplus rural labour for employment in sectors in which labour scarcity is experienced or is likely to develop is being examined.

Progress made by the District Industries Centres in Karnataka

3280. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the progress made by District Industries Centres in Karnataka from the date of issue of the Industrial Policy declaration in general, and particularly, from September to November, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): Government have so far approved the setting up of seven District Industries Centres in Karnataka and all of them have started functioning. All the 7 General Managers have been recruited and trained. 19 Functional Managers have been recruited of whom 15 have been trained. Credit Managers for all the 7 District Industries Centres have been deputed by the lead banks.

The State Government have delegated most of the powers of the Director of Industries to the General Managers of the District Industries Centres. Industrial Potential Survey Reports are available in respect of all the district except Dharwar. The State Government have taken necessary steps to acquire land for locating the permanent office of the District Industries Centre. The Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Bangalore has been requested to prepare an action plan for Simoga District Industries Centre for implementation during 1978-79.

Funds amounting to 26.00 lakhs comprising of Rs. 15.50 lakhs as grant and Rs. 10.50 as loan have so far been released to the Government of Karnataka under the District Industries Centre Pogramme.

दूर तक मार करने वाले विमानों के निर्माण के लिये जानकारी प्राप्त करना

3281. श्री रामसेवक हजारी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड ने दूर तक मार करने वाले लड़ाकू विमानों के निर्माण के लिये जानकारी प्राप्त की है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस मामले में कहां तक सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ग) इस कारखाने द्वारा विमानों का निर्माण कब तक आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). विगत वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड ने अति-आधुनिक उपकरण युक्त मिलिटरी वायुयानों के निर्माण की क्षमता का विकास कर लिया है । जयमार तथा इसकी प्रणालियों के लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत निर्माण के बारे में संबंधित सहयोगियों से अपेक्षित विशिष्ट जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए पहले की कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

(ग) हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा विनिर्मित इस प्रकार का पहला विमान संभवत: 1982-83 तक सेना को सौंप दिया जाएगा ।

Merger of Shipping Corporation of India and the Moghul Lines Limited

3282. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of merger between Shipping Corporation of India and the Moghul Lines Limited has been postponed; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The proposal is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Machine made Coir Mats

3283. SHRI A. MURUGESAN:
SHRI P. KANNAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations of the high level Study Team on Coir Industry headed by Mr. Sivaraman; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Recommendations of the High Level Study Team are under consideration of the Government.

Foreign Aid received by Krishi Anusandhan Kendra, Tilonia, District Ajmer (Rajasthan)

3284. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Krishi Anusandhan Kendra, Tilonia in Ajmer District of Rajasthan has received lakhs of rupees as aid from foreign sources;

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that a strong demand was made recently to order a proper audit and enquiry into the financial dealings of this Kendra and also to scrutinize its foreign connections and the money it receives from abroad; and

(d) if so, the details and action taken, if any, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The correct name of this organisation is Social Work and Research Centre, Tilonia, Ajmer District.

The details of foreign contribution received by this organisation during the period November, 1976 to May 1978 are as follows:

	Rs.
(i) Oxfam (UK)	3,98,079·60
(ii) Ford Foundation (USA)	1,58,608·62
(iii) Bread for the World (West Germany)	1,00,000·00
Total :	6,56,688·22

(c) and (d). A question had been asked in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly about the affairs of the Institute and the State Government is seized of the matter. So far foreign contribution is concerned, intimation of the receipt of foreign contribution has been furnished by the organisation to the Central Government under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. The question of taking any action therefore, does not arise.

Memorandum from B.B.J. Staff Union for take over of Company

3285. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any resolution/representation has been received from BBJ Staff Union about the mismanagement of BBJ construction Company, Limited, Calcutta and demanding nationalisation of the Undertaking or its merger with Braith-waite Company Ltd.; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto and the steps taken for the proper management of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). A representation for the nationalisation or merger with an existing Government Company has been received from the employees union of BBJ. The representation is under consideration of the Government.

Hindi Typewriters

3286. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of Hindi typewriters in the Ministry, its attached and Subordinate offices and field formations;

(b) if not, the total number of English and Hindi typewriters separately in each office; and

(c) whether according to the annual programme drawn up by Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1978-79, 50 per cent of the total requirement of typewriters in a Central Government office located in Hindi speaking area is required to be met by purchasing Hindi typewriters, if so, the total number of English and Hindi typewriters purchased by his Ministry during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The required information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The total number of English and Hindi typewriters purchased during period 1-4-78 to 30-11-78 is:—

English	95
Hindi	53

Direct Route to Sarojini Nagar from Teen Murti etc.

3287. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no direct DTC route for Sarojini Nagar Market or INA Market from

Teen Murti, South Avenue, Moti Bagh-I, South Moti Bagh and Nanakpura;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to start any trips on this route; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) I.N.A. Market is linked to Moti Bagh—I, South Moti Bagh and Nanakpura on Ring Road by the direct services of route 611. There is no direct service between Sarojini Nagar Market or I.N.A. Market and Teen Murti/South Avenue.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Delhi Transport Corporation is operating direction oriented services. Under this system it is not feasible to link all the localities of the city by direct services when convenient change over facilities are available.

Persons killed by D.T.C. Buses during April to November, 1978

3288. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons killed or injured due to accidents involving D.T.C. buses or private buses operating under DTC in Delhi during the period from 1st April. 1978 to 30th November, 1978 and the number of accidents;

(b) the reasons for such a large number of accidents; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure safe traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) A statement showing the accidents figures involving DTC buses and private buses including private buses under DTC operation from 1-4-78 to 30-11-78 is given below:—

Type of vehicle	Total accidents	Persons injured	Persons killed
DTC buses	234	311	57
Other buses including buses under DTC operation	496	530	119

(b) Heavy volume of mised traffic on the roads and non-observance of traffic rules by the road users. In certain cases negligence on the part of drivers is also attributable to the accidents.

(c) The following steps are taken to ensure safety :—

(i) Driving Test is separately conducted by 2 Motor Vehicle Inspectors by dividing the test into two parts, namely practical driving and theoretical knowledge of the road signs and regulations.

(ii) Rendum re-test of 10 per cent of the applicant declared eligible for grant of licences by a Technical Officer of Gazetted Status is ensured.

(iii) Compulsory display of learned licence both at the rear and front side of the vehicle by a learner driver.

(iv) Proceedings are initiated for suspension/cancellation of driving licence of those involved in serious casual accidents.

(v) D.T.C. has made it a rule to suspend from service immediately a driver involved in a fatal accident.

(vi) A practice of securing verification of character and antecidents of a professional driver given up during the emergency through the Police Department is being revived.

(vii) S.T.A. has suspended route permits of a number of Stage carriages/contact carriage/H.T.Vs involved in accidents/over-speeding and overtaking.

(viii) Fitment of governors in DTC Buses.

Use of Science & Technology for Betterment of Village Life

3289. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what specific steps have been taken further to use science and technology for the improvement and betterment of village life, environment and economy;

(b) whether any directives have been given to the Research Centres to give a rural bias and orientation to their research; and

(c) if so, the results achieved so far?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The specific steps that have been taken relate to (a) setting up of institutional frameworks for identifying, planning and implementing programmes for the application of Science and Technology for rural development (eg), betterment of village life, environment and economy; (b) giving a clear direction to various laboratories and institutions to ensure that this objective be kept in mind in working out these programmes and wherever possible to orient their work so that rural development constitutes a major thrust area (c) supporting schemes and projects put forward by Governmental as well as voluntary organisations which have the potential for benefitting the rural populations. The main activities so far relate to: agricultural sciences; medical research; housing and transportation recycling of wastes unconventional energy sources; environmental sanitation and pollution control etc. A Sub-Committee in the Department of Science and Technology on rural environment has identified a number of research-cum-field action programmes to improve the rural environment. These projects aim at dissemination of information regarding sicentific and technological aspects of water supply, sanitation, health care, housing, waste disposal and recycling etc. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, has proposed to set up a centre for speedy development and transfer of rural technology, specially for tribal population. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has a plan of action for rural technology delivery system for which specific Plan allocations exist, under this, projects in the areas of: agro and forestry wastes; fish culture; animal husbandry rural building materials bio-gas technology-soil reclamation; medicinal plants cultivation and utilisation; etc. have been identified. Studies on pollution control in water bodies, use of agricultural pesticides, location of industries, development and testing of technological innovations etc. are programmes specifically oriented to improve environmental conditions in villages. In addition to these there are very good programmes of many Governmental as well as private agencies at Central and State Levels with increasing understanding of the great and relevant possiblities for the application of science and technology for enhacing the quality of life for rural population.

(c) Some of the achievements relate to use of blue green algae in rice fields to improve productivity; popularisation of Bio-gas technology; solar grain dryers pottery making; lime industry; collection and processing of edible and non-edible oil seeds establishing of Krishi Vigyan Kendra; low-cost housing materials and house construction in villages bee-keeping; rural roads; public health care and sanitation programmes cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants; development wide range of pesticides and

herbicides; development of tractors; tissue culture technique; development of post-harvest devices; food packing and processing materials; work on leather and leather goods; water purification-supply and storage; effluent disposal etc.

Compensation to Class IV Employees of Ministry Injured in Road Accidents

3290. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of class IV employees of Ministry of Home Affairs who were injured in road accidents on duty in the year 1977-78 upto September, 1978;

(b) number out of them who have been given compensation for injuries on duty; and

(c) number out of those who have not been paid compensation and when it is likely to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को अतिरिक्त भुगतान

3291. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को उनके द्वारा किये गये अतिरिक्त काम के लिये मासिक वेतन के अतिरिक्त अलग से भी भुगतान किया जाता है ;

(ख) इस प्रकार का भुगतान किये जाने के कारण क्या हैं और क्या किसी अन्य संवर्ग के कर्मचारियों को भी नियमित आधार पर इस प्रकार का भुगतान किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या न्यूज रीडर्स को समाचार पढ़ने के अतिरिक्त अन्य कार्यक्रम पढ़ने के लिये कोई अतिरिक्त भुगतान किया जाता है ;

(घ) क्या एनौंसर्स को भी यह अतिरिक्त भुगतान किया जाता है ; और

(ङ) क्या इस को समाप्त करने का विचार है क्योंकि इससे पक्षपात को बढ़ावा मिलता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अतिरिक्त पारिश्रमिक निम्नलिखित आधारों पर दिया जाता है :—

(1) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों (जिनका मूल शुल्क 750.00 रुपए प्रतिमास से अधिक न हो, किन्तु उनको छोड़कर जिनका शुल्कमान 650–1200 रुपए और इससे अधिक हो) को समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में, यदि उनके लिए उन्हें सौंपे गए कार्यों को उनके सामान्य काम के घंटों के अलावा करना आवश्यक हो (सीमा 25 प्रतिशत तक) ।

(2) उस हालत में जब किसी स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट को ऐसे कार्य, जिनको करने के लिए स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट से अपेक्षा नहीं की जाती, निश्चित कार्यक्रम के हित में नियमित या लगातार आधार पर सप्ताह में कम से कम दो बार सौंपे जाएं, अतिरिक्त शुल्क के रूप में जो उनकी मासिक आय के 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक न हो ।

(3) इसी प्रकार के कार्य के लिए किसी बाहरी व्यक्ति को दिए जाने वाले शुल्क के 50 प्रतिशत की दर पर अतिरिक्त पारिश्रमिक के रूप में यदि किसी स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट को ऐसे कार्य सौंपे जाएं जो उसको सौंपे गए नियमित और कादाचित्क कार्यों में न आते हों ।

(4) जबकि नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ते के अलावा अन्य कोई भुगतान नहीं किया जा सकता, उनको कादाचित्क या आन्तरायिक किस्म के विशेष कार्य के लिए पारिश्रमिक के रूप में मानदेय दिया जा सकता है ।

(ग) और (घ). जी, हां ।

(ङ) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Separate Police Force for Election Purposes

3292. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI S. S. SOMANI:
SHRI SARAT KAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for a separate police force under the Election Commission for handling law and order during elections; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Handloom Industry in the Country

3293. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of handlooms working in India, State-wise; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to protect and develop this industry in the country and particularly in backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) As the Handloom Industry is spread through out the country, information regarding the number of handlooms working in each State is not available. However, the number of existing handlooms state-wise is given in the Statement attached.

(b) The following measures have been taken by the Central Government for protection and development of handloom industry:—

(i) Hanloom janata cloth scheme;

(ii) Intensive and Export Handloom Development Projects for the benefit of weavers outside the cooperative fold.

(iii) Share capital assistance for primary handloom cooperative societies.

(iv) Share capital assistance for Apex Body of handloom weavers.

(v) Assistance for creation of pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities.

(vi) Share capital assistance to State Handloom Development Corporations.

(vii) Grant of special rebate on sale of handloom cloth.

(viii) Nation-wide publicity programmes and exhibitions and fairs for popularising and bosting sale of handloom products.

Central Government is also assisting State Governments for their plan schemes in the handloom sector by providing financial assistance in the shape of block loans and grants for State Plan Schemes.

Statement

Statement showing number of Handlooms State-wise

States	No. of Looms (in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh . . .	5·97
Assam	5·90
Bihar	2·01
Gujarat	0·34
Haryana	0·58
Himachal Pradesh . . .	0·02
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	N.A.
Karnataka	1·38

States	No. of looms (in lakhs)
Kerala	0·71
Madhya Pradesh	0·53
Maharashtra	1·85
Manipur	2·00
Meghalaya	0·50
Mizoram	—
Nagaland	2·50
Punjab	0·18
Rajasthan	1·42
Orissa	0·87
Tamil Nadu	5·50
Tripura	1·23
Uttar Pradesh	5·09
West Bengal	1·98
Delhi	0·03
Goa	Nil
Dadra Nagar Haveli	Nil
Pondicherry	0·04
Sikkim	—
Total :	38·07

Reduction in cost of C. I. L.

3294. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 420 on the 14th December, 1977 regarding reduction in cost of coal India Ltd.. and state:

(a) the steps taken so far in the direction and results achieved; and

(b) what further steps are proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Coal India Limited has taken and continues to take a number of measures for effecting economy in its expenditure particularly on the non-productive items. These include the measures suggested by the committee under the Chairmanship of Director General, Bureau of Public Enterprises which went into this question, such as:

(i) control on manpower and improvement in productivity;

(ii) improvement in utilisation of equipment;

(iii) economy in use of stores and power;

(iv) control on inventory and other elements of working capital; and

(v) control on administration manpower as well as administrative expenses.

In view of the fall in production on account of floods, power interruptions shortage of explosives and absenteeism of workers as well as due to increase in dearness allowance and cost of inputs there has not been an actual reduction of cost.

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के पास अग्निशमन गाड़ियां

3295. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के फायर ब्रिगेड के पास वर्ष 1965 में केवल एक ही अग्नि-शमन गाड़ी थी और अब 13 वर्ष से भी अधिक समय पश्चात् दो अग्नि-शमन गाड़ियां हैं और वे भी प्रायः खराब रहती हैं ;

(ख) क्या ये गाड़ियां इन्द्रप्रस्थ बिजली केन्द्र के बायलर संख्या 4 में आग लगने के समय उपलब्ध नहीं हुई थीं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच करने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री प्री० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने 1966 में एक फायर-टेन्डर (अग्नि-शमन गाड़ी) लिया था । 1975 में एक फायर जीप ली गई थी ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने इसकी जांच की थी और दोषी व्यक्ति के खिलाफ आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

Purchase of Goods by Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

3296. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the terms on which goods have been taken from (i) Arti Textile Mills and (ii) Vimal Mills for sale at the various branches of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi;

(b) whether the deal with these two mills has been approved by the Purchase Committee and if so, when and if not, the officer responsible for making a deal with these mills overriding the functions of the purchase committee;

(c) the payment so far made to each of these mills and the total value of goods of these mills so far has been sold at various branches of the Store; and

(d) the measures Government propose to ensure that any deal is first approved by the Purchase Committee before finalization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The goods have not been taken from M/s. Aartee Textile Mills or Vimal Mills, but Vimal Fabrics (suiting and shirting), which is brand name of the cloth, manufactured by Reliance Textile Industries Ltd., Ahmedabad, has been taken on consignment basis through Aartee Textiles, Wholesale Cloth Merchants who are exclusively authorised dealers for these fabrics for Delhi. These fabrics are available for sale at only one branch store of the Society, viz., the 'P' Block, Raisina Road New Delhi. The goods are received for sale and payment is made only after the goods are sold for the quantity that is sold after deducting the profit due to the branch store. The goods are not purchased on cash basis but are received on consignment basis.

(b) The deal with the firm viz., the Aartee Textiles wholesale Cloth Merchants, Delhi, had been approved, not only by the Purchase Committee, but also duly vetted and ratified by the Board of Administration of the Society in their meeting held on 22nd July, 1978. In view of this, the question of holding any officer responsible for the deal does not arise.

(c) A statement indicating the total value of the goods received from M/s. Aartee Textiles Wholesale Cloth Merchants, Delhi, together with the value of goods sold and the payment made therefor to them by the Society as on 29th November, 1978 is given below:—

Total value of goods received	Value of goods sold	Payment made to the firm
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,15,687·15	53,600·59	28,600·53

(d) According to existing procedure, all transactions of this type have to be approved by the Purchase Committee and/or the Board of Administration of the Society and their approval is invariable obtained the deal is implemented. No further measures are, therefore, considered necessary.

Electrification of Villages

3297. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the number of villages, State-wise not electrified so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): A statement regarding electrification of villages in different States is indicated in the annexure.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	Total No. of Villages	Villages electrified as on 30-9-1978	Villages not electrified as on 30-9-1978
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27,221	14,910(*)	12,311
2.	Assam	21,995	2,312	19,683
3.	Bihar	67,566	18,811(*)	48,755
4.	Gujarat	18,275	8,560	9,715
5.	Haryana	6,731	6,731	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16,916	7,942	8,974
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,503	4,064(b)	2,439
8.	Karnataka	26,826	15,325	11,501
9.	Kerala	1,268	1,225	43
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70,883	18,500	52,383
11.	Maharashtra	35,778	22,00033	13,745
12.	Manipur	1,949	235(a)	1,714
13.	Meghalaya	4,583	431	4,152
14.	Nagaland	960	252	708
15.	Orissa	46,902	14,252	32.740
16.	Punjab	12,188	12 126(†)	62
17.	Rajasthan	33,305	10,077(*)	23,228
18.	Sikkim	215	48	167
19.	Tamil Nadu	15,735	15,524	211
20.	Tripura	4,727	465	4,262
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,12,561	35,317	77,244
22.	West Bengal	38,074	11,887	26,187
	TOTAL (States)	5,71,251	2,21,027	3,50,224
	TOTAL (U. Ts.)	4,685	1,205	3,480
	TOTAL (All-India)	5,75,936	2,22,232	3,53,704

(*) Figure provisional.
(†) 62 villages have been declared uninhabited.
(a) As on 31-3-1978.
(b) As on 30-6-1978.

Licences Issued to Public Undertakings

3298. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 43 licences and 34 letters of intent were issued during September, 1978;

(b) whether changes have been effected in the ownership of 5 undertakings and 19 licences were revoked or cancelled; and

(c) a brief outline the justification of the above actions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Yes, SSr.

(c): Letters of intent and industrial licences are issued within the framework of Government's industrial policy presented to Parliament in December, 1977. Requests for grant of change of ownership of undertakings and revocation of industrial licences are considered in accordance with the provisions of the "Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952" and "Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951" respectively.

Delhi-Gurgaon Service by D.T.C.

3299. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.T.C. started bus service between Delhi and Gurgaon some time back;

(b) if so, the reason for its withdrawal; and

(c) what action has been taken on the request of several Members of Parliament to re-start this service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi-Gurgaon being an Inter-State, route, the D.T.C. was operating its services on the basis of temporary permits issued by the State Transport Authority, Delhi. The service had to be discontinued w.e.f. 19th December, 1975 in compliance of the decision of the High Court on a writ petition filed by a private bus operator restraining the S.T.A. Delhi to grant temporary permits to the D.T.C. or any one else till the final disposal of the applications already invited by the S.T.A. for grant of stage carriage permits.

(c) The services can only be re-started in case the permits are issued by the S.T.A. in favour of D.T.C. Delhi Administration has indicated that it would be possible to consider request of D.T.C. for issue of the permit only after reciprocal agreement between Governments of Haryana and Delhi has been finalised.

Dredging of River Brahmaputra

3300. SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether major scale dredging of the river Brahmaputra will be taken up for the purposes of creating a permanent channel for navigation in the river DEVBRI up stream so that conventional cargo and passenger boats of the Assam Sundabass services may be plied;

(b) if so, whether the dredging operations will be made over to the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission or the Dredging Corporation of India; and

(c) whether Government propose to invite the collaboration of USSR for operation of HYDROFOIL services as an experiment for development of river craft services in the Brahmaputra since the USSR has made certain offers in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) This Ministry is not aware of any river known as DEVBRI. Presumably, the information is required regarding major scale dredging of river Brahmaputra upstream of Dhubri. If so, there is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

दिल्ली के पुलिस थानों में हिन्दी की टाईप मशीनें देना

3301. **श्री मनोहर लाल** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस मुख्यालय तथा इसकी अन्य शाखाओं में रिपोर्ट लिखने का तथा अन्य कार्य उर्दू तथा हिन्दी में किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी शाखाओं में हिन्दी में कार्य करने के लिए हिन्दी की टाईप मशीनें देने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृपा नाथ पाठिक) : (क) से (घ). दिल्ली पुलिस में कार्य हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में किया जाता है । थानों / पुलिस चौकियों में कुछ कार्य उर्दू में भी किया जा रहा है । दिल्ली पुलिस के पास 226 टाईप मशीनों में से 104 हिंदी की टाईप मशीनें हैं और 122 अंग्रेजी की टाईप मशीनें हैं । उर्दू की कोई टाईप मशीनें नहीं हैं । धीरे-धीरे अधिक हिन्दी की टाईप मशीनें देने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

Fly over at Delhi Cantt. Nangal Rai Station

3302. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6729 on the 12th April, 1978 and state:

(a) the progress registered so far in getting clearance from the Defence Authorities for the construction of the fly-over at Delhi Cantt. Nangal-Rai Railway crossing;

(b) whether it is a fact that the inordinate delay in the construction of the said fly-over is causing immense hardship to thousands of commuters who have to use this crossing daily; and

(c) the steps that Government propose to take to expedite the processing and implementation of the said project at the said site or at any other alternative site nearby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). Efforts are still continuing by the Municipal Corporation to get the necessary clearance from the Defence authorities. The matter has also been recently discussed at an inter-departmental meeting held on the 20th November, 1978. Final decision will depend upon the results of further discussions which are expected to be held shortly.

Bhartiya Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh

3303. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhartiya Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh, an All India Ferderation of Defence employees has applied for recognition;

(b) if so, according to the Federation how many trade unions of Defence employees are affiliated to the Federation and what is their total membership;

(c) in case the Federation which is functioning for more than last ten years fulfills all the pre-requisite conditions for recognition then what is the delay in according recognition; and

(d) in case it is not possible to accord formal recognition is it possible to accord recognition on ad-hoc basis?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Federation has informed that 60 Unions with a membership of about 66,000 employees are affiliated to it.

(c) The federation applied for recognition only in March, 1978. In order to verify the affiliation of the Unions to the federation it has been requested to furnish copies of resolutions passed in the General Body Meetings of the concerned Unions expressing their desire for affiliation. The same is still awaited.

(d) There is no provision in the Rules for grant of recognition on ad-hoc basis.

हिन्दी सलाहकार

3305. श्री रामनरेश कुशवाह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार में वर्तमान हिन्दी सलाहकारों की सेवा निवृत्ति के बारे में 21 मई से 24 जून, 1978 के "पांचजन्य", 12 जनवरी, 1975 के "दिनमान", 17 मार्च, 1978 के "जन", 8 अगस्त, 1971 के "इलस्ट्रेटेड वीकली" और 2 फरवरी, 1978 के "इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस" में प्रकाशित समाचारों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उन्हें कब तक सेवा-निवृत्ति कर दिया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री छनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). वस्तुतः, भारत सरकार के एक ही हिन्दी सलाहकार हैं जो राजभाषा विभाग के सचिव भी हैं। इनका वर्तमान कार्यकाल 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक है।

Chairmen of Public Undertakings Under Department of Atomic Energy

3306. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the names of Chairmen of the Public Undertakings under the Department of Atomic Energy with their dates of appointment, qualifications and previous assignments before taking up the present post?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The names of Chairmen of the Public Undertakings under the Department of Atomic Energy, dates of their appointment, qualifications and their previous assignments before taking up the present post, are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Name of Under taking under Deptt. of Atomic Energy	Name of Chairman	Date of appointment	Qualifications	Previous assignment before taking up the present post
1. Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad.	Dr. H.N. Sethna, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission & Secretary, Deptt. of Atomic Energy.	August 17, 1972. (Parttime)	B.Sc. (1942); B.Sc. (Tech) (Bom.) (1944); M.S.E. (Mich) (1946); F.A. Sc., F.N.A., F.I.E., D.Sc. (Honoris Causa Degree conferred by Marathawada University) (1973); LL.D. (Honoris Causa Degree conferred by Bombay University) (1974); Doctorate in Technology (Honoris Causa Degree conferred by Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad) (1974); Doctorate in Science (Honoris Causa Degree conferred by Roorkee University, Roorkee) (1975); D. .Sc.; (Honoris Causa Degree conferred by Karnataka University, Dharwar) (1975); D.Sc. (Honoris Causa Degree conferred by Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay) (1975); D.Sc., (Honoris Causa Degree conferred by the Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneshwar) (1976); D.Sc. (Honoris Causa Degree conferred by the University of Mysore) (1976); D.Sc. (Honoris Causa Degree conferred by Utkal University, Bhubaneswar) (1977).	Director, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay. Member, Research & Development, AEC.
2. Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Bombay.	Shri M.A. Hadi.	March 10, 1978. (Chairman-cum-Managing Director;) (Full time)	M.A. Was a member of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service prior to his absorption in DAE.	Additional Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy, Bombay.
3. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (Jadugoda, (Bihar).	Dr. Brahm Prakash Member, Space Commission and Director Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre Trivandrum.	October 4, 1967. (Part-time)	M.Sc. (Hons), Ph. D., Sc. D.M. II;	Director, Metallurgy Group, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.

Representation by Assam Citizens about Police Harassment

3307. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints and representations that people of Assam are being harrassed by the Police and other authorities as being infiltrators; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to end such harassment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Government of Assam and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received from the State Government.

Request for Fund for a Coastal Road from Tada to Ichapuram by Andhra Pradesh

3308. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNA RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPROT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed to form a Coastal road from Tada in Nellore District to Ichapuram in Srikakulam district and requested the Government of India for the financial assistance; and

(b) if so, the proposed cost of the road estimated and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SHIPPING AND TANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is however a State road and the State Government are therefore concerned with this project. The proposal involves a total cost of Rs. 197.936 crores and the State Government wanted that the World Bank may also be approached for assistance. As it is a State road, the State Government have been advised to relook into the proposal carefully and to approach if desired the appropriate authorities dealing with World Bank aid for State road projects.

Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3309. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Military Engineering Services, the Indian Statistical Service (Grade I to IV) and the Central Engineering Service (Civil) Class I; and

(b) what is the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes State-wise in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A Statement II is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement I

Statement showing the number of officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Military Engineering Services, the Central Engineering Service (Civil) Class I and the Indian Statistical Service (Grades I to IV)

Name of the Service	No. of officers belonging to Scheduled Castes	No. of officers belonging to Scheduled Tribes
1. Military Engineering Services . . .	90	16
2. Central Engineering Service (Civil) Class I	30	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
3. Indian Statistical Service :—				
Grade I	1		Nil	
Grade II	2		Nil	
Grade III	5		Nil	
Grade IV	1		1	

Statement II

Population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to the 1971 census and estimated figures in pursuance of Sub-Section (3) of Section 5 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976.

India/States/Union Territory.	Population figures as per 1971 census (in lakhs)		Estimated population as at 1971 census pursuant to Section 5(3) of Act 108 of 1976 (in lakhs)	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA	799·96	380·15	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	57·74	16·58	58·16	22·26
Assam	9·13	16·07	9·13	16·07
Bihar	73·54	49·33	83·86	49·33
Gujarat	18·25	37·34	18·90	37·57
Haryana	16·96	..	16·96	..
Himachal Pradesh	7·70	1·42	8·08	1·42
Jammu and Kashmir	3·81	..	..	..
Kerala	17·72	2·69	20·02	1·93
Madhya Pradesh	54·54	89·87	57·52	98·15
Maharashtra	30·26	29·54	31·77	36·41
Manipur	0·16	3·34	0·16	3·34
Meghalaya	0·04	8·14	0·04	8·14
Mysore (Karnataka)	38·50	2·31	42·77	2·62
Nagaland	..	4·38	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	33·11	50·72	33·07	50·75
Punjab	33·48	..	33·48	..
Rajasthan	40·76	31·25	42·16	31·35
Tamil Nadu	73·16	3·12	73·38	4·50
Tripura	1·93	4·51	1·93	4·51
Uttar Pradesh	185·49	1·99	190·95	Nil
West Bengal	88·16	25·33	89·00	26·03
Andaman and Nicobar Island	..	0·18	..	0·18
Arunachal Pradesh	..	3·69	..	..
Chandigarh	0·29	..	..	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0·01	0·64	..	..
Delhi	6·36	..	..	..
Goa Daman and Diu	0·16	0·08	..	..
L. M. & A. Islands (Lakshadweep)	..	0·30	..	..
Mizoram	..	3·13	..	..
Pondicherry	0·73	..	..	..

NOTE :—(i) Population of Scheduled Caste in Sikkim declared as such under the representation of Sikkim subjects Regulation (1966) stood at 0·01 lakh as per 1971 Census. This figure is not included in the statement.

(ii) Under the provisions of Clause (1) of articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes specified under the Presidential Order, namely, the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order 1978 (C.O. 110) and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Tribes Order 1978 (C. O. III) respectively issued on the 22nd June, 1978 the following castes and tribes are deemed to have been scheduled in relation to Sikkim state.

Scheduled Castes:—

1. Damai (Nepali)
2. Kami (Nepali)
3. Majhi (Nepali)
4. Sarki (Nepali)

Lohar (Nepali)

Scheduled Tribes:—

1. Bhutia (including Chumbipa, Dopthape, Dukpa, Kagatey, Sherpa, Tibetan, Tromopa, Yolomo)
2. Lepoha.

The population figures of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes according to the above order have not been estimated.

Report on Appropriate Import Policy for Synthetic Fibres and related issues

3310. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI SARAT KAR:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the report of the Committee of Secretaries charged with making recommendations regarding an appropriate import policy for synthetic fibres and polyes-

ter filament yarn and related issues has since been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined its recommendations; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the recommendations which have been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government has yet to take a decision on the recommendations made in the report.

Import of Textile Mill Machinery by N.T.C.

3311. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Textile Corporation have imported textile mills machinery during the last three years;

(b) if so, the countries from which the machinery has been imported and foreign exchange involved as a result thereof; and

(c) whether indigenous machinery was not available; and if so, what are the reasons for which the machinery was imported from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Names of the countries from where machinery/spares have been imported during the last three years and the foreign exchange involved are given below:—

Name of the country	Foreign exchange involved
1. G.D.R. . .	Rupee payment
2. U.K. . . .	94,671
3. U.S.A. . .	56,277
4. Czechoslovakia .	Rupee payment

(c) Yes, Sir.

Guidelines for functioning of Intelligence Organisations

3312. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our Intelligence agencies and particularly the I.B. were liberally used in the recent past and continue to be used by the Government of the day to indiscriminately spy on their opponents and even on Ministers and Members of the Ruling Party and do such other patently not permissible things;

(b) if so, whether Government will frame a well defined code of conduct with guidelines for the functioning of our Intelligence Organizations and to maintain a balance between secrecy required in an intelligence system and safeguard against abuses; and

(c) whether our Intelligence Agencies will be brought under Parliamentary accountability on the principles followed in the running of the Defence system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the House was informed earlier in answer to Unstarred Question No. 1460 on 29th November,

1978, a Committee has beenconstituted to review the working of the Intelligence Bureau and the C.B.I. in the light of the observations contained in the first two interim reports of the Shah Commission. The Government is awaiting its report.

विदेशी फर्मों द्वारा पूंजी निवेश

3313. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ विदेशी गैर-सरकारी फर्मों ने भारत के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में पूंजी लगाने में अपनी रुचि व्यक्त की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उन्होंने औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भारत में पूंजी लगाने के लिये क्या शर्तें रखी हैं और सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में की जा रही कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में **राज्य मंत्री** श्री मती आभा माइति) : (क) विदेशी प्राइवेट फर्में भारत के उद्योगों में विनियोजन करने हेतु सीधे ही सरकार के पास नहीं पहुंचती हैं । भारतीय कंपनियां विदेशी पार्टियों के साथ वार्तालाप करने के उपरान्त प्रस्तावित सहयोग के लिये सरकार की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने हेतु आवेदनपत्र प्रस्तुत करती है ।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत सहयोग के सभी प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा देते हुए विदेशी इक्विटी सहभागिता सहित सूचियां तिमाही आधार पर जारी की जाती है । अन्य बातों के साथ साथ इन सूचियों में भारतीय कंपनी का नाम, विदेशी सहयोगी का नाम, बनाई जाने वाली वस्तु, क्या प्रस्ताव में विदेशी इक्विटी सहभागिता अंतर्ग्रस्त है आदि दिया होता है । इन सूचियों की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ग) विदेशी इक्विटी सहभागिता सहित विदेशी सहयोग के प्रस्तावों की गुणावगुणों के आधार पर सावधानीपूर्वक जांच की जाती है और यदि वे लोकहित में होते हैं तो उन पर स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी जाती है । इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी नीति चयनात्मक तथा राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं के अनुरूप है । इस विषय में सरकारी नीति 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को संसद् के समक्ष प्रस्तुत औद्योगिक नीति विवरण के पैरा 24, 25 तथा 26 में बतायी गयी है ।

बीखरन में रेडियो सक्रियता

3314. **श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :**

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :

क्या **परमाणु ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पोखरन में परमाणु विस्फोट किये जाने के बाद पर्यावरण पर प्रभावों के लिए पोखरन क्षेत्र का सरकार निरन्तर अध्ययन कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या लोगों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालने वाले कुछ कारणों का पता चला है और यदि हां, तो उक्त कारण किस प्रकार के हैं ;

(ग) क्या गत दो वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में असाधारण वर्षा का कारण पोखरन का परमाणु विस्फोट है ; और

(घ) क्या मौसम विभाग के माध्यम से इस बारेमें सरकार ने कोई जांच की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Grace time for payment of bills by Jute Mills

3315. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jute Corporation of India permitted 120 days grace for payment of bills by the jute mills without charging any penal interest, instead of 60 days as per agreement with mills and whatever penal interest realised was shared between the mills paying in time and the Jute Corporation in the ratio of 90 : 10; and

(b) if so, the reasons for showing out of way concessions to the Jute Mill to the detriment of the Corporation's interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The suggestion of the Indian Jute Mills Association that penal interest at the rate of 2 per cent should be levied after 120 days instead of 60 days was accepted as an incentive for prompt payment of the amount due.

The Committee on Public Undertakings in its 12th report on Jute Corporation of India has stated that the grant of this concession to the industry was something very unusual and as such needs to be probed further with a view to fixing responsibility. The report of the Committee on Public Undertakings is under consideration of the Government.

Report on Development of Coir Industry

3316. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sivraman Committee has submitted its report regarding the development of the Coir Industry;

(b) if so, will Kerala Government be allowed to study the report and make necessary comments before a decision is taken by the Central Government since Kerala is producing 95 per cent of the coir manufactured items; and

(c) whether State Government Scheme for the development of the coir industry during the Sixth Plan amounts to Rs. 24—24 crores and if so, whether Central Government will allow the State Government to adjust these schemes after seeing the Sivraman Committee report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Draft Five Year Plan 1978—83 proposals from the State Government of Kerala have not been received.

Inadequate Police arrangements for Akali Demonstration

3317. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration made inadequate police arrangements to meet the apprehended trouble by Akali demonstration against the Nirankari Samagam held recently in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been instituted in this behalf and what action has Government taken against the officers responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Design for improvement of Bullock Cart

3318. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final design for improvement of bullock cart has at last been selected;

(b) if so, the steps taken to popularise this design; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Because of varying agro-climatic conditions, one design will not be suitable for all parts of the country. Therefore, several groups are working independently and with the help of Government on designs to suit the different route conditions, animal size and draught capability, intensity of use, load levels etc., encountered

in both rural and urban areas. Prototypes are being tested under field conditions. An inter-departmental Steering Committee, constituted by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, under the Chairmanship of the Director-General Road Development, to take stock of different aspects of bullock cart development and improvement has not yet made any final recommendation in relation to specific designs.

Appointment of SC and ST Liaison Officers

3319. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Liaison Officers are appointed in each of the departments in his Ministry, relating to representation in services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per Government Brochure, Chapter 15, and since when each of them appointed and the status of each of them;

(b) what are the reports of each of these Liaison Officers under Para 54-A of the said Brochure during the last three years submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary and what action was directed by the latter and whether said action as directed was taken and with what result; and

(c) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House the copies of the said reports, directions and the action taken as per (b) above; if not, why not?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Ministry of Planning consists of 2 Departments viz. (i) the Planning Commission and (ii) the Department of Statistics. One Officer in the Planning Commission and 7 in the Department of Statistics function as Liaison Officers for matters relating to representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The dates of their appointments and designations are given below:—

Deptt. of Statistic (including its Allied Offices)	1. Director (Administration) Planning Commission	1-10-77
	2. Deputy Secretary, Department of Statistics	18-1-77
	3. Joint Director, Computer Centre	1-8-77
	4. Deputy Director (Admn) Central Statistical Organisation (Industrial Statistics Wing), Calcutta	8-8-78
	5. Deputy Director (Admn), Survey Design & Research Division & Data Processing Division, National Sample Survey Organisation, Calcutta	8-8-78
	6. Assistant Director, Data Processing Centre, Data Processing Division, Giridih	13-9-76
	7. Assistant Director, Field Operation Division, National Sample Survey Organisation, New Delhi	23-8-77
	8. Accounts-cum-Administrative Officer, Data Processing Centre, Data Processing Divn., National Sample Survey Organisation, New Delhi	27-9-76

Liaison Officers of equivalent, or other ranks were in position in these offices, prior to the appointment of the present incumbents, whose dates of appointment are given above.

(b) Under the Para quoted, inspections are required to be conducted by the Liaison Officers of the Recruitment Rosters, which have revealed no negligence or lapse to need directions at the level of Secretary/Additional Secretary.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (b) of the Question.

Supply of coal to Thermal Power Stations in Maharashtra

3320. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Koradi Thermal Power Station in Maharashtra had to be closed for want of sufficient coal supply;

(b) whether Government are aware that all the Thermal Power Stations in Maharashtra are having inadequate supply of coal thereby hampering the generation of electricity in these Thermal Power Stations; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government is keeping a close watch on the coal stock position in all the power stations in the country, including Maharashtra State. As per the present information, all the power stations in Maharashtra, except Parli are maintaining reasonable coal stocks. The generation of electricity in the thermal stations in Maharashtra has not been hampered on account of inadequate coal supplies, except of Koradi to some extent.

(c) The following steps have been taken to augment coal supplies to the various power stations:

(i) Ad-hoc coal linkages were arranged for the power stations with low coal stocks from additional sources of coal.

(ii) Railways/C.I.L. were requested to step up supplies of wagon/coal for moving additional quantities of coal to these power stations on priority basis.

(iii) The coal stock position at the power stations is closely monitored by an inter-Ministerial Group and suitable action is taken to augment the coal supplies whenever required.

(iv) High level Inter-ministerial meetings were arranged to remove constraints in movement of coal to the power stations.

(v) The State Electricity Boards were advised to move coal by road, in case of power stations within 60 KMs from the collieries, to supplement the efforts of railways to supply coal to these power stations.

Subsidies to industries in backward areas

3321. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of subsidies to industries in the backward areas are under review; and

(b) whether Government have set up a committee to revise the criteria for determining the backwardness of different areas?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A National Committee on Backward Areas has been constituted with the following terms of reference:—

1. Examine the validity of the various concepts of backwardness underlying the definitions in use for present policy purposes and recommend the criteria by which backward areas should be identified;

2. Review the working of:

(a) existing plans for dealing with the general development problems of backward areas like Tribal sub-Plans, Plans for Hill Areas, etc., and

(b) existing schemes for stimulating industrial development in backward areas such as the schemes for concessional finance, investment subsidy, transport subsidy, Sales tax concessions, etc., similar schemes in the agricultural and allied fields like

DPAP, and general measures for tackling the problems of poverty and unemployment with a view to find out their efficacy in the removal of backwardness; and

3. Recommend an appropriate strategy or strategies for effectively tackling the problem of backward areas, classified, if necessary, according to areas, causes or prescribed remedies.

Import of Salt

3322. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that once it was stated by him that salt will also be imported;

(b) if so, the quantity decided to be imported this year and the countries from which it will be imported;

(c) the reasons for import; and

(d) whether any plan has been made to allow unlicensed salt manufacturers to contribute to salt supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The import of rock salt from Pakistan has been permitted w.e.f. 24th May, 1978, by placing import of rock salt on Open General Licence by all persons, in modification of the Import Policy for 1978-79 which originally permitted the import of rock salt on an actual user basis to the manufacturers of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. The quantity of rock salt to be imported in 1978-79 would be in the region of 1 lakh tonnes.

(c) This decision is guided by the need to provide greater balance to the bilateral trade between India and Pakistan.

(d) Unlicensed salt manufacturers already contribute about 15 to 20 per cent of the total production of salt in the country.

Production of Cement by Private Sector

3323. SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to entrust to private sector the production of 11.78 million tons of cement the share of larger industrial houses therein being 7.5 million tons;

(b) if so, details of this scheme; and

(c) what led Government to take this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): a) to (c). There is no proposal for allocation of specific capacities for production of cement in the private sector or by the large houses.

Banning of Import and Production of Horror Films

3324. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether views have been expressed regarding the undesirability of allowing the import and production of horror films; and

(b) if so, the attitude of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Some complaints have been received regarding depiction of horror in films, and also import and exhibition of films with such themes. Under the Cinematograph Act and the guidelines issued thereunder, the Central Board of Film Censors while examining films for certification will have to ensure that they remain responsible to the values and standards of our society and that anti-social activities such as violence are not justified.

In their review meetings held in August and October, 1978, the Board of Film Censors have taken the view that the thematic depiction of the supernatural powers of scenes of the same in a manner likely to evoke fury of the supernatural as an evil force or shatter the nerves of the audiences should be disallowed. Government have suspended the exhibition of the films 'The Exorcist' and 'Jadu Tona' for a period of two months with effect from 7th December, 1978—pending enquiry under Section 6 of the Cinematograph Act.

Losses in Government Undertakings

3325. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Heavy Engineering Corporation, National Jute Mill, Jessop & Co. etc. are running at a huge loss;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Ministry of Industry to stop recurrence of such loss:

(c) whether it is a fact that due to continued loss in Government undertakings as mentioned above, Government are considering to review the matter of nationalisation of certain industries proposals of which are now in hand; and

(d) whether such nationalisation of Industries without expert advice will lead to serious condition resulting in huge loss of finance to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Both Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC), Ranchi, and Jessop & Co., Calcutta, have incurred losses in 1977-78. The National Co. Ltd., Calcutta which have been running at a loss, has just turned the corner.

(b) In HEC, steps are being taken to improve production through a series of measures, such as proper production planning and control, proper maintenance of plant and machinery including preventive maintenance and improvement in industrial relations. M/s. Jessop & Co. are taking steps to obtain adequate orders from the Railways and other sources with a view to ensuring fuller utilization of existing capacity and also through installation of captive power plants so as to ensure uninterrupted power supply for carrying on the manufacturing activities.

(c) and (d). Government consider proposals for nationalisation of specific industrial units on the merits of each case on the basis of expert opinion and examination of all relevant aspects including future profitability, need for securing continued employment of the workers and the role of the industrial unit in the economy. While Government are taking steps to reduce and eliminate losses wherever occurring in the public sector, this has not occasioned a review of the policy of nationalisation of individual undertakings.

Combined Lists of LDCs, UDCs and Assistants for Promotions

3326. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms maintains the combined lists of LDCs, UDCs and Assistants (category-wise) working in the Central Secretariat and prepare the select lists for promotions to higher categories; and

(b) whether there is reservations for SC/ST communities in promotions in respect of the above categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. As the Central Secretariat Ser-

vices were decentralised in 1962, the responsibility for maintaining the seniority lists of the officers belonging to these categories rests with the respective cadres authorities. However, a Common Seniority List of eligible LDCs, UDCs and Assistants is prepared by this Department with the limited object of fixing the zones (i.e. range of seniority) for the purpose of making additions to the Select List against the vacancies reserved for seniority quota, but it does not include the names of all the LDCs, UDCs and Assistants working in the Central Secretariat. Select Lists for promotions to the higher grades are prepared by the respective cadre authorities from out those included in the zones.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Sale of '77'

3327. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the sale of the drink '77' in the various centres of India; and

(b) where has it suffered the most and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) The sale of the drink '77' in the various centres of India during the period January, 1978 to October, 1978 was of the order of 13,55,929 cases of 24 bottles each.

(b) '77' has still not been marketed in all the centres in India and therefore, there is no question of sales suffering in a particular place.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Central Sector Schemes

3328. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission during its meeting with the Officers concerned with the programme implementation of special schemes in the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in the last week of November, 1978 have discussed the problems regarding the approach and uniformity in concept of monitoring to be done in respect of various special Central Sector Schemes being implemented in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, details regarding the existing arrangement scheme-wise alongwith the staffing pattern at Central, State and project level and whether any modifications or reforms are being proposed to ensure better monitoring of these projects;

(c) whether Government are considering to set up a common monitoring and project evaluation unit for all these Central Sector Schemes in the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development; and

(d) if not, the other steps being taken to strengthen the monitoring and concurrent evaluation of the Central Sector Schemes?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. A Seminar on the Monitoring System related to Agriculture and Rural Development was organised by Planning Commission jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on 21st and 22nd November, 1978.

(b) The existing arrangements for monitoring of Central Sector Schemes in the Department of Rural Development provide for reviewing the progress and overseeing functioning of programmes from time to time at the Central Ministry/Department level by Sanctioning Committees, at the State level by coordination and review committees and at the local levels by District functionaries, and by Committees including representatives of local institutions and non-officials. The staffing pattern at various levels varies depending upon the nature and

coverage of the schemes. In the Department of Agriculture, periodical reviews of financial and physical progress are carried out by Divisions concerned in the Department and coordinated by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

While reviewing the existing arrangements, the Seminar made a number of recommendations to strengthen the monitoring systems, particularly at the Block and District levels, including preparation of project plans to facilitate better monitoring, improvements in timely reporting and simplification of existing formats etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. The setting up of a common monitoring and project evaluation unit for Central Sector Schemes in Department of Rural Development is being actively considered. A decision has been taken to amalgamate different units engaged in the monitoring and evaluation of various schemes. In the Department of Agriculture, also, the proposal to set up a common monitoring and evaluation unit is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

Joint Research by USA, China & Japan for Nuclear Fusion

3329. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware about the reported US-China-Japan proposal for joint research and development in the field of nuclear fusion by those countries; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike by Colliery Workers' Union

3330. SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain colliery workers' unions have given a notice to strike during the month of November, 1978;

(b) if so, their demands and the steps taken so far by Government to meet their demands;

(c) whether a period of four years has since elapsed when the wages of the colliery workers were fixed last time;

(d) if so, the date from which their wages will be revised; and

(e) whether the Central Government have negotiated with the unions of the colliery workers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Notices of strike during November 1978 by some colliery workers' unions were given in connection with demands mainly related to wages and allied matters. Certain other notices of strike in individual collieries relate to demands of local nature.

(c) to (e). The present wage agreement which was signed for four years will expire on 31-12-1978. A joint Wage Negotiating Committee has already been formed to discuss modifications and revision of National Coal Wage Agreement and allied issues and this Committee has already started functioning. The date from which the wages will be revised would be negotiated by this Committee.

समान मूल्य के लिए किसानों की मांग के समर्थन में भगत सिंह के जन्म दिवस पर धरना

3331. श्री राज नारायण : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समान मूल्य की किसानों की मांग के समर्थन में शहीद भगत सिंह के जन्म दिवस पर ग्रामीण युवा संगठन की राष्ट्रीय कार्यकारिणी ने धरना देने की घोषणा की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Reservation of Jobs for 'Sons of the Soil'

3332. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the position and decided to reserve jobs carrying monthly salary to certain amounts for 'sons of the soil'; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The National Integration Council recommended in 1968 that in order that adequate employment opportunities are available to local people and they do not suffer from any sense of injustice, where qualified local persons are available from amongst the people from the State, they should be given major share of the employment and employers should be requested to give effect to this objective as a matter of policy. The recommendation was forwarded to all the State Governments, all public sector undertakings and all-India organisations of employers. Accordingly instructions were issued that vacancies in Public Sector Undertakings in grades carrying a basic salary of less than Rs. 500 p.m. may be filled through the Employment Exchanges and that such vacancies may be notified to local Employment Exchanges so that they can sponsor suitable candidates out of those registered with such Exchanges. In view of the revision in salaries/scales in Public Enterprises, subsequent to 1968 it has been decided that the earlier limit of basic salary of Rs. 500 p.m. should be substituted by the limit of Rs. 800 p.m.

Karnataka Industrial Cooperative Bank

3333. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Blitz dated the 16th September, 1978 wherein it has been stated that Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank has been cockpitted and has gone into huge losses since it was established;

(b) if so, what are the causes of its loss;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted; and

(d) whether any role has been played by the Reserve Bank of India and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Bank has not incurred loss.

(c) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies has ordered an inquiry under the Karnataka Cooperative Society Act. The inquiry is in progress.

(d) On receipt of certain individual complaints, the local office of the Reserve Bank of India, after preliminary inquiry, has referred certain issues to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies for remedial action.

Price rise of paper and supply of cheap white printing paper

3334. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spurt in printing paper prices has hard hit the publishers, and the prices of general books and text books are likely to rise;

(b) whether publishers are not bringing out books and intend to switch over to other trade; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that cheap white printing paper is not being supplied at controlled prices to the text book publishers by the paper mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Government had received complaints from publishers about rise in paper prices. There has however been no indication about rise in prices of books or that publishers would stop bringing out books and switch to other trade.

(c) White printing paper is being supplied at a concessional rate to the educational sector and part of it is being allotted to publishers of text books

I.C.S. Officers

3335. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of ICS Officers who are still in service both at the Centre and in the States; and

(b) the date when the last officer of this service is due to retire?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Two. One officer is due to retire from service on 31st December 1978.

(b) 31st March 1980.

Export of surplus products of ordnance factories

3336. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken so far to explore the markets in the friendly countries for the export of surplus products of Ordnance Factories including military hardware;

(b) the broad items and the countries to which exported; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned as a result thereof during the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Surplus products of Ordnance factories including military hardware are being exported to certain friendly countries on very selective and commercial basis.

It will not be in the public interest to disclose information in regard to the efforts made to explore the market potential in the friendly countries, the items so exported and the countries involved.

(c) The foreign exchange earned during the last 3 years is as under:—

1975-76 . . .	Rs. 37·42 crores
1976-77 . . .	Rs. 15·44 crores
1977-78 . . .	Rs. 4·59 crores

Refusal by Ex-Coca Cola Bottlers to Bottle '77"

3337. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) names of Ex-Coca Cola bottlers who have refused to bottle the drink '77';

(b) whether it is true that the success of the drink '77' has suffered a great deal because one group of Ex-Coca Cola bottlers did not take the franchise for '77'; and

(c) whether it is also true that the same group was most vocal about the unemployment which will result from closure of Coca Cola?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) A Statement showing Ex-Coca Cola Bottlers who have not signed the franchise agreements with Modern Bakeries India Limited for bottling the drink '77' is attached.

(b) Since some of the erstwhile bottlers of Coca Cola have not signed the franchise agreements for bottling '77' with Modern Bakeries India Limited, the latter will have to find new bottlers for bottling and marketing the beverage '77'.

(c) The group of companies who have not signed the franchise for bottling '77' were also members of Coca Cola Bottlers Association of India and the Government of India had received representation from this Association about the unemployment which may result from the closure of Coca Cola.

Statement

NAME OF EX-COCA COLA BOTILERS WHO REFUSED TO BOTTLE "DOUBLE SEVEN"

1. M/s. Pure Drinks (P) Ltd., Industrial Area, Shivaji Marg, New Delhi-15

2. M/s. Pure Drinks Limited, 13-C, Kher Road, Worli Naka, Bombay-78.

3. M/s. Pure Drinks Limited, Karnani Estate, 203, Acharya JC, Bose Road, Calcutta.

4. M/s. Southern Bottlers (P) Ltd., 25, Mount Road, Madras-32.

5. M/s. Punjab Beverages, 180, Industrial Area, Chandigarh.

6. M/s. Kanpur Bottling Limited, G.T. Road, Kanpur.

7. M/s. Soft Beverages (P) Ltd., P.B. No. 194, Madurai.

8. M/s. Beverages Food Products, Narangi, Gauhati.

9. M/s. Poona Beverages (P) Ltd., Plot No. E-25 MIDC, Poona.

10. M/s. Krishna Bottlers (P) Ltd., Tank Bund Road, Secundarabad.

11. M/s. Pure Beverages (P) Ltd., 71-74, GIDC, Industrial Estate, Naroda, Ahmedabad.

12. M/s. Jai Drinks (P) Ltd, Nehru Marg, Jaipur.

13. M/s. Sanghi Beverages (P) Ltd., Bombay-Agra Road, Indore.

14. M/s. Fabril Gazoza, Goa.

प्लास्टिक उद्योग का विस्तार

3338. श्री यू. बराव : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि और सिंचाई संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये प्लास्टिक उद्योग का विस्तार किये जाने की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) क्या इस उद्योग से ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने में सहायता मिलने की संभावना है ;

(ग) क्या प्लास्टिक से बनी वस्तुओं के मूल्य बढ़ गये हैं ;

(घ) क्या कच्चे माल के लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने में तथा बड़े उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पादित देश में कच्चा माल प्राप्त करने में लघु उद्योगों को कठिनाई हो रही है जिसके कारण कई एकक बन्द हो गये हैं ;

(ङ) क्या प्लास्टिक से बनी वस्तुओं के निर्यात में वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो प्लास्टिक उद्योग के विस्तार से आगामी 10 वर्ष में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है तथा इस प्रकार विस्तार योजना को कब क्रियान्वित किया जावेगा तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा माइति) : (क) चूंकि पी०वी०सी० पाइपों, पोलिथिलीन फिल्म, प्लास्टिक के बने थैले, प्लास्टिक पाइप तथा ट्यूब जैसे उत्पादों का प्रयोग निश्चय ही परंपरागत वस्तुओं की अपेक्षा कृषि तथा सिंचाई की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिये लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है और यह कहा ही जा सकता है कि प्लास्टिक उद्योग का विस्तार किये जाने की आवश्यकता है ।

(ख) जी, हां । चूंकि कृषकों को प्लास्टिक से बेहतर सिंचाई तथा भंडारण की सुविधाएं मिलने की संभावना है, अतः प्लास्टिक उद्योग से ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने में निश्चित रूप से सहायता मिलेगी ।

(ग) जी, हां । किन्तु प्लास्टिक के विभिन्न उत्पादों के मूल्यों में अधिक वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ।

(घ) कुछ महीने पहले लघु प्लास्टिक परिष्करण एककों को कच्चे माल की अपनी सारी जरूरतें पूरी करने में कुछ कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा था । पोलिस्ट्रीरीन के मामले में ऐसा इसलिये हुआ था कि इनमें से एक किस्म का कच्चा माल तैयार करने वाले दो बड़े एकक बंद हो गये थे । इन एककों में अब पुनः उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो गया है । देश में ही उपलब्ध माल की मात्रा में वृद्धि करने के लिये वास्तविक उपयोगकर्ताओं को विभिन्न प्रकार के प्लास्टिक के कच्चे माल का आयात करने की अनुमति भी दे दी गयी है । साथ ही ऐसे लघु एकक जो स्वयं आयात नहीं करना चाहते उनके लाभ के लिये स्टेट केमिकल एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया इस प्रकार के कच्चे माल का भी आयात कर रहा है। इस प्रकार अधिकांश लघु प्लास्टिक परिष्करणों एककों की उनकी जरूरतों के अनुसार कच्चा माल मिल रहा है और किसी भी लघु एकक के बंद हो जाने के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

(ङ) जी, हां । 1977 की अवधि में 27 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य के प्लास्टिक उत्पादों का निर्यात किया गया था, जबकि वर्तमान वर्ष में निर्यात के ये आंकड़े 30 करोड़ रुपए तक पहुंच जाने की संभावना है ।

(च) चूंकि आगामी वर्षों में प्लास्टिक के कच्चे माल की उपलब्धि बढ़ जाने की संभावना है अतः उसी अनुपात में परिष्करण एककों की संख्या के बढ़ जाने की संभावना है और उनमें कुशल तथा अकुशल दोनों ही प्रकार के कामगारों को रोजगार दिये जाने की गुंजायश भी बढ़ जावेगी । पेट्रो रसायन संबंधी कार्यकारी दल द्वारा लगाये गये अनुमान के अनुसार पोलीमर परिष्करण उद्योग में 1983 तक कुल मिला कर 8,55,000 तथा 1988 तक 21,57,000 लोगों को (प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से) रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है ।

Losses in Public Undertakings

3339. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI AHMED M. PATIL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of public undertakings under his Ministry have incurred losses during the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve their position; and

(d) how many industries have been included during the years 1977 and 1978 by way of taking over the management/or merged with the existing Government Companies under his Ministry with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

News item captioned 'N.I.D.C. faces Bankruptcy"

3340. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item

in the "Financial Express" of September 23, 1978 captioned "NIDC faces Bankruptcy.";

(b) what was the Bank balance at the credit of this Corporation at the end of each of the months since April, 1978;

(c) the amount of overdrafts, if any, made by the Corporation from the Corporation's bankers during this period; and

(d) what is the Government's reaction to this state of affairs in the NIDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement of bank balances and drawals against overdraft account by NIDC since April, 1978 is attached.

(d) The N.I.D.C. has been experiencing some financial difficulties on account of the outstandings against clients amounting to Rs. 73.21 lakhs as on 31st October, 1978. The matter regarding outstandings was considered by the Board of Directors of NIDC on 18-11-78 and the Corporation is following up the matter with its clients for the expeditious recovery of the outstanding dues. The proposal to undertake an independent assessment of the financial affairs of the company has been taken up with the Corporation.

Statement

Statement of Bank balances and drawals against the over-draft account

Month	Bank balance at the end of the month as per Books of Account		Drawals against overdraft account with State Bank of India at the end of the month
	In India	Abroad (Tripoli)	
	(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)
April, 1978	5·25	2·04	11·92
May, 1978	1·14	0·36	9·51
June, 1978	0·95	0·36	12·26
July, 1978	2·40	0·36	11·59
August, 1978	2·06	0·36	13·76
September, 1978	2·94	0·36	12·40
October, 1978	1·46	0·001	10·24*
November, 1978	1·01	0·001	10·24*

*A sum of Rs. 3·75 lakhs had been earmarked against overdraft account for Guarantees issued by the Bank on behalf of the Corporation.

Allocation to States for 1978-79

3341. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland have submitted the annual plans for the respective States for the year 1978-79;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the outlays sought for different sectors of economy and for different social and educational services and the contemplated targets/growth rates to be achieved;

(c) whether these annual plans have been cleared by the Planning Commission/Union Government, if so, with what modifications if any; and

(d) the central aid sought and that to be given for implementation thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Outlays sought for under different sectors of economy, along with the approved outlays by the Planning Commission are given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3038/78]. Contemplated targets/growth rates likely to be achieved are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3038/78].

(d) Central assistance given to the States/Union Territories under reference is given in Statement III laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3038/78].

Age of retirement

3342. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the age of retirement of Heads of Departments which had been earlier raised to 60 years was later reduced to 58 years, the normal age of super annuation of Central Government employees;

(b) whether certain Government departments adopted the rule relating to raising the age of superannuation of Departmental Heads, but later did not adopt the rule relating to reduction of the age to the normal retirement age; if so, the names of such departments and independent offices which have not yet adopted the new rule and the reasons assigned therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure uniformity in the retirement of the Departmental Heads, to bring it at par with the All India and other Central Secretariat services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). The age of retirement of Central Government employees was raised from 55 years to 58 years in 1962, on the basis of the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission. In accordance with the provisions of F.R. 56(a), every Government servant shall retire on the day he attains the age of 58 years. Exception has been made in the case of a workman, a ministerial Government servant who entered Government service on or before 31.3.1938 and the Government servant in Group D service or post for whom the age of retirement is fixed at 60 years. A different retirement age has not been fixed for Departmental Heads. As such the questions raised at (a) to (c) do not arise.

Residential accommodation to Army Officers on training in Military Engineering College, Kirkee

3343. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not provided appropriate type of family residential accommodation to the various Army Officers who are undergoing training in various

engineering courses in College of Military Engineering, Kirkee (Pune) and the reasons which force these officers to live in unfurnished J.C.O's accommodation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that J.C.O. accommodation is not properly maintained by the E.M.E. and there is wide-resulted wild vegetation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no security guard is provided to these army residential areas and it has re. talled into various cases of thefts and burglaries; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take to provide well protected residential accommodations to these army officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) There are on an average 500 married officers undergoing courses at the College of Military Engineering, Kirkee (Pune) at any one time. Only 200 permanent married quarters were constructs to scale in the year 1965. In order to ease the problem, efforts have been made to reappropriate 186 other quarters as married quarters. The deficiency of the appropriate type of accomodation will be made up when additional construction is taken up as a general measure to wipe out the deficiency of married accomodation in a phased manner.

(b) The J.C.O. accommodation is being properly maintained by the Military Engineer Services to the extent of availability of funds and periodical services are rendered once a year as per the approved maintenance programme. Growth of wild grass around some quarters is inescapable during the monsoon considering the local black cotton soil. However, the areas are being maintained regularly by cutting the grass and trimming the bushes.

(c) and (d). All accommodation in the CME campus is looked after by the gate guards, patrol guards and chowkidars authorised on the establishment and no reports of thefts and burglaries in the campus have been received.

Concentration of Economic Power

3344. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the over all policy of Government to curb the concentration of economic power presently in a hand in the country; and

(b) what is the Government's latest Philosophy to issue more licences to large industrial houses to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). In the Industrial Policy Statement presented to Parliament on 23rd December, 1977 Government have clearly enunciated its approach towards Large Houses. This is being implemented in terms of licensing policy and through the strict application of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. Government have further considered the wider and complex question of the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few and proposals for effectively curbing such concentration are presnetly being examined.

Auto Tractors Ltd., Partapgarh

3345. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of Auto Tractors Limited, Partapgarh in Uttar Pradesh in respect of construction and when this project is expected to be commissioned;

(b) whether the collaboration terms with Messrs. British Leyland Company have been finalised for this project if so, what are the major terms of collaboration; and

(c) whether the tractors to be manufactured in this factory will be used indigenously or exported also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Necessary land has been acquired and site development, boundary wall and field hostel have been completed. According to the present programme, tractor production is expected to start in 1981.

(b) Approval has been granted to M/s. Auto Tractors Ltd. to enter into a collaboration agreement with M/s. British Leyland Motor Corporation Ltd., of UK on the basis of payment of lumpsum know-how fee of £ 4,37,500 (subject to taxes). The agreement has not yet been submitted to the Government.

(c) The tractors produced by Auto Tractors Ltd. would be mainly for the domestic market.

Rural and Educational Programmes on A.I.R. and T.V.

3346. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he made a statement at Fifteenth General Assembly of the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union at New Delhi on 27th October, 1978;

(b) if so, details of the future programmes to provide more rural, educational programmes on Radio in the near future;

(c) the frame work of such programmes and will these programmes be put on television also; and

(d) total expenditure on such new programmes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, it has been proposed to extend Farm and Home Units dealing with rural broadcasting to 10 more stations and also support by appropriate programmes the schemes of Universalisation of Primary Education and also the National Adult Education Project launched by the Union and the State Governments.

The radio support to Primary Education and Adult Education, will be from 45 stations phased over the Sixth Plan period. The Adult Education Programmes will be designed in relation to the working and living conditions of the learners and their needs. They will be planned in consultation with the State Resource Centres and other experts in the field of Adult Education.

There is no proposal to put these Programmes on Television since Television Stations are already regularly telecasting rural and educational programmes.

(d) Total expenditure on these new programmes during the Sixth Plan period would be nearly two crores of Rupees.

Pong Dam Project

3347. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 352 on 9th August 1978 regarding Pong Dam Project and state:

(a) the circumstances which encouraged 228 illegal occupants to retain the already constructed structures and what are reasons for the Pong Dam Project authority for not demolishing the unauthorised structures or acquiring the land and cultivate crop on the unauthorised land for which compensation has been paid to them;

(b) the time by which Government propose to get these unauthorised structures demolished/vacated and progress so far achieved by the Committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner, as referred to in the answer; and

(c) the number of representations Government have received from Members of Parliament on the connivance of project officials and action taken thereon?

THE MIISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) For the construction of the Beas Dam Project, against the full reservoir level of PL 1400, land and properties including structures were acquired through Himachal Pradesh Government upto a level of RL 1410, to avoid hardship to residents in the event of high floods. It is the responsibility of the Land Acquisition Officer of Himachal Pradesh to hand over vacant possession. In the case of these 228 oustees, the possession of the acquired structures on the periphery of the reservoir, has not been handed over by the Land Acquisition Officer to the Project Authorities, and therefore, these oustees continue to retain these structure.

(b) The Government of Himachal Pradesh has already been requested to take suitable action in the matter. The Report of the Committee under Deputy Commissioner P&R is still awaited.

(c) A question was answered in the Lok Sabha on 22nd February, 1978 and a letter received from a Member of Parliament on the continued occupation of the land acquired for the Project by the oustees.

Inquiry against purchase officer of Engineering Projects India in Kuwait

3348. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an irquiry has been initiated against the purchase officer of Engineering Projects India in Kuwait for various irregularities; and

(b) if so, what are the details and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). During a check conducted by the Internal Audit Team of the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., certain procedural irregularities on the part of the Purchase Officer of the Company in purchases of material were noticed. The Purchase Officer has since been brought back to India and investigation into the irregularities is being conducted. The concerned Officer has tendered his resignation but the same has not been accepted by the Company and the Officer has not been relieved of his duties. Suitable action will be taken on completion of investigation.

Compensation to Cameramen of B.B.C.

3349. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Broadcasting Corporation (B.B.C.) and Visnews have demanded compensation for injury and distress caused to their cameramen while filming a report on by-election campaign in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Government have received a copy of the letter addressed to the Chief Minister of Karnataka in which the BBC and VISNEWS have demanded compensation. It is for the Karnataka Government to take appropriate action on this demand.

लद्दाख सीमा पर चीन की गतिविधियां

3350. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लद्दाख सीमा पर चीन की गतिविधियां बढ़ गई ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) नेफा सीमा पर चीन की गतिविधियों में हाल में कोई महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Unemployed Engineering degree holders in States

3351. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the total number of unemployed persons State-wise in India in the following categories:

(i) Registered and unregistered Engineering Degree holders; (ii) Diploma holder Engineers; (iii) Other Technical persons; and (iv) skilled and unskilled persons?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The total number of persons on the Live Registers of the various Employment Exchanges in the States/Union Territories as on 31st December, 1977 is about 1.09 crores as per details given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—3039/78]. Out of this, engineering graduates and Diploma holders and other technical persons comprise of 94,979 and their details are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3039/78]. No separate figures of the unregistered and unemployed engineering graduates are available.

Industrial Projects in Nepal

3352. SHRI SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI V. G. HANDE.

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Government of Nepal under which more than Rs. 180 crores are going to be invested by the two countries in industrial projects in Nepal; and

(b) what would be the share of Government of India in this proposed investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The India-Nepal Memorandum of Understanding concluded recently at Kathmandu on 26th September, 1978 refers to new projects and programmes of economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

A polytechnic and a regional training institute would be set up by India in Nepal. India would assist in the setting up of a diesel pump sets project and the development of small-scale and cottage industries. Feasibility studies would be undertaken by the Government of India for a paper project and railway infrastructure. Grants-in-aid of about Rs. 9 crores would be provided by the Government of India for the above projects. The government-to-government credit of Rs. 3.5 crores would also be provided for financing the purchase of capital goods from India required for the development of small scale industries in Nepal. It has also been agreed that the two countries would set up a joint enterprise for establishing a cement plant in Nepal.

Expenditure on Mr. Lal Denga's stay in Delhi

3353. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of money the Union Government have expended on the stay of Mr. Lal Denga, the rebel Mizo leader in Delhi during the period of last two years with the break up on main items; and

(b) for how long the Union Government has decided to shoulder the responsibility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). It would not be in the public interest to disclose the information.

Study of sick Industries by 14th AIEI

3354. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:
SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made about the sick Industries by 14th AIEI;

(b) if so, the details of the study and the names of the Members of the study team;

(c) whether any action has been taken up-to-date on the basis of the study; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Association of Indian Engineering Industry has informed the Government that they have not made any study about the sick industries in the recent past.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Loss in Mahalaxmi Cotton Mill

3355. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news item published in "Dainik Basumati" dated the 12th November 78 regarding National Textile Corporation brought to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Mahalaxmi Cotton Mill was running at a loss at the time to the tune of Rs. fifty lakhs;

(c) if so, the details of the loss during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the name of the board of Directors;

(e) whether any enquiry was made to enquire about the loss up-to-date; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Year-wise losses incurred by the Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills of NTC (WBABO) Limited are as follows:

Year	Losses (Rs. in lakhs)	
1975-76 . . .	100	(Audited)
1976-77 . . .	43	(Provisional & excluding Bonus)
1977-78 . . .	75	Do.
1978-79 . . . (April-Sept. 1978)	31	Do.

(d) Names of the Directors on the Board of NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa Limited, Calcutta are as follows:—

1. Shri Sushil Sain
2. Shri S. K. Banerjee
3. Shri Hirishikesh Banerjee
4. Shri Saral Deb
5. Shri T. Gosh

6. Shri B. B. Mohanti
7. Shri S. K. Joshi
8. Shri R. P. Chettur
9. Shri R. Sahni
10. Shri N. N. P. Sinha

(e) and (f). No enquiry has been made. The main reasons of losses are, however, as follows:—

(i) Old and Obsolete Machinery
(ii) Low productivity
(iii) Excessive labour force
(iv) Unscheduled power cuts
(v) Lower utilisation of plant capacity due to power cuts/power tripplings.

Location and Production of Jute Mills in the Country

3356. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of the location and production of the jute mills in the country, including the Jute Mill in Tripura, during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): Location and production of jute mills, including jute twins units, in the country during the last three years, year-wise has been as under:—

Location of Jute Mills (including twine units)	Production (in thousand tonnes) 1976	1977	1978 (upto Oct., 78)
1. West Bengal Districts of Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas (including Calcutta) and West Dinajpur.	1028·1	1028·0	842·2
2. Andhra Pradesh Visakhapatnam, Eluru, Guntur and Srikakulam.	93·3	85·6	78·1
3. Assam Nowgong and Goalpara	4·3	3·3	2·3
4. Bihar Darbhanga, Purnea & Patna	24·7	17·6	11·3
5. Haryana (Twine Unit) Faridabad	4·6	4·8	4·1
6. Madhya Pradesh Raigarh and Raipur	8·1	10·9	9·6
7. Meghalaya (Twine Unit) Barnihat	Information being collected		
8. Orissa (Twine Unit) Balasore, Dhankanal & Koraput	2·7	3·5	3·5
9. Rajasthan (Twine Unit) Naraina	Information being collected.		
10. Tripura Agartala	Production not yet commenced.		
11. Uttar Pradesh Kanpur, Gorakhpur & Gaziabad	27·4	30·5	24·7

Import of high grade raw Jute fibre

3357. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Jute Industry has urged the Centre to import some high grade raw jute fibre in view of the damages caused by the recent floods; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction on that request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Jute Mills Association have proposed import of some high grade raw jute.

(b) Government is awaiting mill-wise commitment of their requirements for the imported fibre.

फिल्टर्ड रेड एण्ड व्हाइट सिगरेटों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

3358. श्री गोविन्दा मुण्डा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स गोडफ्रे फिलिप्स इंडिया लि०, बम्बई 400093 ने नवम्बर, 1978 को एकाएक फिल्टर्ड रेड एण्ड व्हाइट सिगरेटों का मूल्य 10 सिगरेट प्रति पैकेट एक रुपये से बढ़ाकर एक रुपये पंद्रह पैसे प्रति पैकेट कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त ब्रांड के फिल्टर्ड और सादे सिगरेटों के मूल्य में प्रति पैकेट 15 पैसे का अन्तर है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के विचार में यह अन्तर उचित है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा माइति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) यह सच है कि रेड एण्ड व्हाइट ब्रांड की फिल्टर व प्लेन सिगरेट के पैकेट के मूल्यों में 15 पैसे प्रति पैकेट का अंतर है । बताया गया है कि फिल्टर सिगरेट की उत्पादन लागत प्लेन सिगरेट की उत्पादन लागत से अधिक होती है । समझा जाता है कि वर्ष 1973 से रेड एंड व्हाइट की फिल्टर सिगरेटों का मूल्य 10 सिगरेटों के लिए एक रुपया ही रखा गया था तथा वित्तीय पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए कम्पनी ने नवम्बर, 1978 में मूल्यों में संशोधन किया था । इस वस्तु पर कोई मूल्य नियंत्रण नहीं है ।

मैसर्स गोडफ्रे फिलिप्स इंडिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा सिगरेट के मूल्य में वृद्धि

3359. श्री गोविन्दा मुण्डा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स गोडफ्रे फिलिप्स इंडिया लि० बम्बई ने एकाएक अपने रेड एंड व्हाइट ब्रांड की सिगरेटों का मूल्य बढ़ा दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और क्या सभी सिगरेट कम्पनियों ने अपने सिगरेटों के मूल्य बढ़ाये हैं अथवा केवल उस कंपनी ने ऐसा किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केवल मैसर्स गोडफ्रे फिलिप्स इंडिया लि० बम्बई द्वारा सिगरेटों का मूल्य बढ़ाये जाने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं जबकि अन्य कंपनियों ने ऐसा नहीं किया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा माइति) : (क) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार मैसर्स गौडफ्रे फिलिप्स इंडिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई की रेड एण्ड व्हाइट सादा सिगरेटो के मूल्य बढ़ाये नहीं गये हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त (क) के सन्दर्भ में प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

राजस्थान में आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए विशेष योजना

3360. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जनजाति विकास खंडों के छोटे विशिष्ट खंड बना कर राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्रों के उचित विकास के लिए अलग से कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) यह योजना कब तक सभी खंडों में आरम्भ कर दी जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कर ली गई है। राजस्थान में जनजातीय उपयोजना क्षेत्रों को पांच एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाओं में बांटा गया है जिनके ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं। जनजातीय उप-योजना पहले ही प्रगति पर है।

विवरण

राजस्थान में एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाओं के ब्यौरों का विवरण

क्रम संख्या	एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजना का नाम	सम्मिलित क्षेत्र		आबादी	
				कुल	अनुसूचित जनजातियां
1	2	3		4	5
1.	बांसवाड़ा	पूरा जिला	5032 वर्ग कि०मी०	621382	474872
2.	डूंगरपुर	पूरा जिला	3370 वर्ग कि० मी०	262020	193829
3.	प्रताप गढ़	चित्तौड़ जिले में प्रतापगढ़ तहसील	2172 वर्ग कि० मी०	167652	79701
4.	उदयपुर	उदयपुर जिले में फलसिया, खेरवाड़ा, कोटरा, सारदा, सालुम्बार और मासादिया तहसीलें	7741 वर्ग कि० मी०	709710	439583
5.	आबुरोड सिरोही	सिरोही जिले में आबु रोड़ तहसील का आबु रोड़ खण्ड	888 वर्ग कि० मी०	48953	32469
			19203 वर्ग कि० मी०	1809717	1220454

Decline in Wool Imports

3381. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to high import duty, wool imports have declined resulting in high cost of woollens including blankets; and

(b) if so, the measures adopted by Government to reduce the price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Wool imports have registered a decline during the period April, 1975 to March, 1976. On the other hand, import of woollen rags and acrylic fibre which are used as raw material by the wollen industry have registered an increase during the same period.

The increase in import duty on raw wool effected in 1977-78 was a measure of rationalisation because the excise duty on woollen yarn was simultaneously abolished and the excise duty on wool tops was reduced. While the decline in imports could be partially due to the prevailing rates of import duty, other significant contributory factors are larger use of acrylic and shoddy as well as the general increase in prices of raw wool in the international market from 1975-76.

Dock Workers Strike

3362. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the period for which the port and dock workers in the country remained on strike during November, 1978; the total number of workers on strike;

(b) their main demands and the nature of agreement reached with them;

(c) the loss suffered to the country as a result of the strike;

(d) the major ports which were badly affected due to this strike; and

(e) the period for which the present agreement is valid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM):

(a):

Name of the Port	Period of strike	No. of workers went on strike
Bombay	00·00 hrs. on 17-11-78 to 24·00 hrs. on 28-11-1978 (The supervisory and clerical staff of stevedores however struck work from 19·30 hours of 15-11-1978)	About 20,500 workers of Port Trust and 6925 workers of the Dock Labour Board.
Calcutta	00·00 hrs on 17-11-78 to end shift of 29-11-1978.	About 3900 workers mainly in the marine department of the Port Trust.
Madras	1st shift of 17-11-78 to 1st shift of 28-11-78	About 5877 Port Trust workers and about 1698 workers of the Dock Labour Board.
Visakhapatnam . .	00·00 hrs. on 17-11-78 to 24·00 hrs. on 27-11-78	About 1250 workers of Port Trust.
Cochin	18·00 hrs. on 18-11-78 to 18·00 hrs. on 25-11-78.	About 830 Port Trust workers and 980 Dock Labour Board workers
Mormugaox . . .	3rd shift of 16-11-78 to 2nd shift of 27-11-78.	About 5076 Port Trust and D.L.B. workers.
Paradip	00·00 hrs. of 17-11-78 to 06·00 hrs. on 29-11-78.	About 356 workers of the Port Trust.
Kandla	00·00 hrs. of 17-11-78 to forenoon of 28-11-78.	About 1560 Port Trust workers and 2180 registered and listed dock workers.

(b) Apart from local demands relating to respective Port Trusts/Dock Labour Boards, the following main demands were raised:—

(1) Revision of Piece-rate/Payment by Results Schemes and extension thereof to new categories.

(2) Rectification of anomalies and discrepancies arising out of implementation of the Wage Revision Committee's Report.

(3) Parity of grades between skilled and ministerial categories.

(4) Liberalisation of the rate of annual increments.

(5) Revision of special pay and allowances.

(6) Re-groupment of some scales of pay.

(7) Liberalisation to pension.

(8) Liberalisation of gratuity.

(9) Liberalisation of leave travel concession.

(10) Introduction of a scheme for encashment of leave.

(11) Payment of ex-gratia in lieu of bonus to port and dock workers at 20 per cent of annual earnings.

The above demands were discussed at a meeting held from 24th November to 29th November, 1978 with the representatives of Indian National Port and Dock Workers' Federation; Port, Dock and Waterfront Workers' Federation of India; Water Transport Workers' Federation of India; and B.P.T. Employees Union. Discussions were also held, after its affiliate unions had called off the strike at the major Ports, with the representatives of All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation and its associates from 30-11-1978 to 5-12-1978. As a result of these discussions, conclusions have been arrived at relating to some of the major pending demands of the Federations identified by them in the meetings. There has not been any formal agreement as such. Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards have been advised to enter into settlements/agreements with the unions concerned wherever necessary, in the light of the conclusions reached in the discussions.

(c) It is not possible to evaluate the loss.

(d) The strike position in different Major Ports was as follows:—

Bombay: Conventional cargo handling operations were completely paralysed as also clearance of import cargo and receipt of export cargo. There was no inward and outward movement of traffic on Port Railway except that a few trains which were loaded before commencement of strike were despatched. The Oil Terminals at Butcher Island and Pir Pau, however, functioned normally throughout the strike period.

Calcutta: The strike did not have much impact on the attendance of the cargo handling shore and dock workers as also other Port Trust and Dock Labour Board staff whose attendance ranged between 90 to 100 per cent. However, attendance among the marine categories of staff was poor both at Calcutta and Haldia and movement of ships as well as dredging, river survey and other river maintenance works were, therefore, affected. Conventional cargo handling operations were continuing normally. The Oil Terminal at Haldia was functioning almost normally. Railway operations both at Calcutta and Haldia were also normal.

Cochin: Cargo handling operations came to a complete standstill as mazdoors and gang workers remained absent and sufficient gangs could not be formed for carrying on the operations. Discharge of POL was normal.

Kandla: In initial stages cargo handling operations could not be carried out because of very poor attendance among dock workers. Gradually, with better attendance of dock workers, a fertilizer ship could be handled manually to some extent Unloading of fertilizers through mechanical marine unloaders as also discharge of POL were normal.

Madras: Cargo handling operations were affected in the initial stages of the strike due to markedly poor attendance of shore workers. Attendance among cargo handling dock workers was also not appreciable. However, the position improved as days passed and more and more Dock Labour Board workers were utilised in cargo handling operations.

Mechanical unloading of ore, movement of ships and mechanical discharge of POL and disembarkation of a passenger vessel continued un-

affected during the strike period. Railway operations were also farily normal.

Mormugao: Although in the initial stages leading of iron-ore through transhippers was in progress, all operations in the Port came to a complete standstill subsequently as the attendance of the cargo handling staff was almost nil.

Paradip: From the beginning, attendance among the workers and staff was about 80 to 85 per cent and as such the operations remained unaffected.

Visakhapatnam: The operations in the Port were carried on normally from the beginning till the end of the strike, except that working of one vessel was affected from 21-11-78 to 27-11-78 due to strike by FCI Godown labour. Mechanical Ore Handling Complex as well as railway operations functioned normally.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Increase in strength of R.A.W.

3363. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI SHANKER SINHJI VAGHELA:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:
SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to increase the strength of Research and Analysis Wing; and

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को हुआ घाटा

3364. **श्री प्रद्युम्न बल :**
श्री आनन्दराम जायसवाल :

क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 8 अक्तूबर, 1978 के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि एक वर्ष में यात्रियों को ले जाने की क्षमता और बसों के बेड़े के उपयोग में तेजी से सुधार होने के बावजूद भी दिल्ली परिवहन निगम अपने तेजी से बढ़ते हुए घाटे को रोक नहीं सका है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) कम भाड़े का होना मुख्य कारण है, जिससे कि विभिन्न परिचालन लागतें भी वसूल नहीं हो पातीं । भाड़े के पुनरीक्षण पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

'थम्स अप से अधिक लाभ अर्जित करना'

3365. **श्री गोविन्द मुण्डा :** क्या **उद्योग** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या थम्स अप में प्रयोग की जाने वाली कच्ची सामग्री पर निर्माताओं की प्रति बोतल केवल 22 पैसे लागत आती है ;

(ख) क्या इसकी बिक्री बोतल भरने वालों को बहुत अधिक दर पर की जाती है ; और

(ग) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप प्राप्त होने वाला अधिक लाभ नियमानुसार न्यायोचित है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा माइति) : (क) से (ग): मृदु पेयों पर कोई मूल्य नियंत्रण नहीं हैं । उन्हें अल्पावश्यक वस्तु नहीं समझा जाता है । किसी विशेष ब्रांड के मृदु पेय बनाने में इस्तेमाल किए जाने वाले सान्द्रण का मूल्य अधिकार प्राप्त मालिकों तथा बोतल भरने वालों के बीच निजी बातचीत के द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है ।

पार्ले थम्स अप का उत्पादन

3366. श्री गोविन्द मुन्शा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पार्ले थम्स अप का कुल कितना उत्पादन होता है ;

(ख) क्या "थम्स अप" का उत्पादन पार्ले कंपनी की लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता से अधिक है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो लाइसेंस प्राप्त अथवा क्षमता उत्पादन करने के क्या मुख्य कारण हैं और इसके लिए सरकार का कंपनी के विरुद्ध भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा माइति) : (क) मृदु पेयों के ब्रान्डवार उत्पादन के आंकड़े सरकार के पास नहीं रखे जाते हैं ।

(ख) जैसा कि सरकार को बताया गया है वर्ष 1977 की अवधि में मैसर्स पार्ले बिवरेजेज लि०, बम्बई जो थम्स अप अधिकार प्राप्त (फ्रेन्चाइज) स्वामी है, के द्वारा सभी ब्रांड के मृदु पेयों का उत्पादन 41.55 मिलियन बोतल था जबकि उनकी वार्षिक स्वीकृति प्राप्त क्षमता 30.067 मिलियन बोतलों की ही थी ।

(ग) सरकार को मैसर्स पार्ले बिवरेजेज लि०, बम्बई द्वारा अपनी स्वीकृति प्राप्त क्षमता से अधिक उत्पादन करने के प्रमुख कारणों का पता नहीं है । इसके 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को संसद के समक्ष रखे गये औद्योगिक नीति विवरण में बताई गई सरकारी नीति के अनुसार तथा उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के उपबंधों की शर्तों के अधीन, देखा जायेगा ।

Cases against purchase officers of Mazagaon Docks

3367. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
DR. RAMJI SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has registered three cases against Purchase Officers in the Mazagaon Docks for allegedly obliging a spare parts dealer to the tune of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). CBI has registered three cases against Purchase Officers and others in the Mazagaon Dock Ltd., Bombay, for allegedly violating the prescribed procedure and causing undue gains to the supplier firm in the purchase of spare parts worth over Rs. 2 lakhs.

Investigation has been completed in one case. In the other two cases, F.I.Rs have been filed in the Court and investigation is in progress.

Vice-den in Laxmi Nagar, Delhi

3368. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government and Police Commissioner of Delhi had received communication regarding Vice den operating in Laxmi Nagar (Trans Jammuna) Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to arrest the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). A complaint was received regarding vice-den being run in Laxmi Nagar, Delhi. Enquiries by the Anti-Vice Squad of the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police revealed that one Vijay Malhotra had hired a house in Laxmi Nagar on 29-8-1978 which he vacated on 21-9-1978. His whereabouts are not known and efforts are continuing to trace him. Necessary action under the law will be taken against him as soon as he is traced.

Grievances of Backward Christian Community in Kerala

3369. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to long stan-

ding grievances of the backward Christian Community in Kerala;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Short supply of Trucks

3370. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the short supply of trucks; and

(b) if so, the reasons, and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). There is an increase in demand for chassis of trucks and buses specially in respect of preferred makes relating to TELCO and ASHOK LEYLAND. Steps have been taken to increase the availability of commercial vehicles. With the progressive augmentation of production it is expected that the situation of short supply will ease appreciably in the near future.

योजना आयोग में अनुसंधान कर्मचारियों को नियमित किया जाना

3371. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग में बहुत से अनुसंधान कर्मचारी अर्थात् राजपत्रित अनुसंधान अधिकारियों को उनके ग्रेडों में नियमित नहीं किया गया है जबकि वे 10 से 15 वर्षों कीसेवा पूरी कर चुके हैं और अभी भी तदर्थ आधार पर चल रहे हैं ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राजपत्रित अनुसंधान अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने पांच वर्षों से अधिक की सेवा पूरी कर ली है और अभी भी नियमित नहीं किये गये हैं और क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसी कोई योजना है जिसके अनुसार निकट भविष्य में इन अधिकारियों को नियमित किया जाने वाला है और यदि हां, तो उसके लिये क्या तिथि नियत है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पदोन्नति के कोई अन्य अवसर बनाने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). यह सच है कि योजना आयोग में कई अनुसंधान अधिकारियों को अभी तक अपने ग्रेडों में नियमित नहीं किया गया है, और वे तदर्थ आधार पर चल रहे हैं । ऐसे 33 अधिकारियों ने 5 वर्ष से अधिक की सेवा पूरी करली है इनमें से 17 अधिकारियों ने 10 वर्ष से अधिक की सेवा करली है। और 2 अधिकारियों ने 15 वर्ष से अधिक की सेवा करली है ।

इन अधिकारियों को नियमित करने का प्रश्न तदर्थ नियुक्तियों को भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा/भारती सांख्यिकीय सेवा के ग्रेड 4 में नियमित करने का सामान्य समस्या का एक भाग है । इस प्रश्न पर सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है। अन्तिम निर्णय संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से करना होगा ।

Action on Report of Jaganmohan Reddy Commission on Nagarwala

3372. SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH:

SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since completed examination of the recommendations of the Jaganmohan Reddy Commission which inquired into Nagarwala case;

(b) if so, the names of persons and institutions held guilty by the commission or the persons held responsible for different types of charges; and

(c) whether Government have completed examination of the above recommendations, if so, when the cases are likely to be filed in courts against the persons found guilty and the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Scheme from Kerala Government for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act

3373. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has submitted a scheme for setting up of a machinery for the enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, for the Union Government's approval; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala has submitted proposal for strengthening the existing machinery for the enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in the State costing Rs. 2.50 lakhs during 1978-79. This includes setting up of a Special Police Squad headed by a Dy. S. P. and other supporting staff in Palghat Distt. and four Extension Officers; two for Kasargod area (one each for Kasargod and Hosdurg Taluks) and two for Chittur area (Chittur and Palghat Taluks). The proposal is being processed.

Commission on Jail Reforms

3375. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have appointed a Commission on Jail reforms to bring about quick improvement in Jail conditions;

(b) if so, who are its members,

(c) what are its main aims and objects; and

(d) whether State Governments were consulted and have agreed for the setting up of this Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Issue of Letter of Intent for Manufacturing of T.V. Glass Shells

3376. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued a letter of intent to the B.E.L. to manufacture television glass shells:

(b) if so, whether this case was under the consideration of the Government since long;

(c) if so, whether the B.E.L. was given this letter of intent on the basis of the report of high-level working group set in the Industry Ministry;

(d) if so, what were the points discussed by the High-level group; and

(e) when the BEL is likely to start its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Several applications were received for the grant of industrial licence for the manufacture of T.V. Glass Shells. The application from B.E.L. was received in 1974.

Since there was scope for licensing only one unit keeping in view the demand for TV Glass Shells in the Country, Government set tup a Working Group to examine all the applications and make suitable recommendations. The Working Group considered the technological, locational and economic aspects of the manufacture of T.V. Glass Shells in the country and recommended the grant of letter of intent to B.E.L.

(e) B.E.L. has stated that it is likely to start production of T.V. Glass Shells in 1982.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दूरदर्शन सेवा का प्रसार करने की योजना

3377. श्री धर्मवीर वशिष्ट : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग के सुझाव पर उनके मंत्रालय ने दूरदर्शन सेवा का ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों मे प्रसार करने के लिये दूरदर्शन योजना का पुनरीक्षण किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) और (ख). देश के वर्तमान दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटरों द्वारा जो जनसंख्या कवर की जाती है उसमें आधे से अधिक ग्रामीण जनसंख्या है । छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान जो नए दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है, उनके द्वारा जो ग्रामीण जनसंख्या कवर किए जाने की उम्मीद है, उससे ग्रामीण जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता और बढ़ जायेगी ।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए तैयार की गई स्थलीय विकास योजनाओं के अलावा, दूरदर्शन में भी देश में दूरदर्शन सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह के उपयोग की एक योजना तैयार की थी । योजना आयोग ने सुझाव दिया था कि किसी भी परिव्यय के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय लेने से पहले, एक समिति इस योजना को गहराई से देख ले । तदनुसार एक समिति मामले को देख रही है ।

Arrests made in Kanjhawala Village Agitation

3378. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kisan Satyagrahis arrested in Delhi in connection with the Kanjhawala village agitation; and

(b) the nature of demands presented by the Satyagrahis to the authorities together with positive attempt made by the Government to reach a negotiated settlement; if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). 18,773 persons were arrested upto 30-11-1978 in connection with the Kanjhawala village agitation. Their main demand is for cancellation of allotment of land made at village Kanjhawala to the landless in 1970 and its conversion into common grazing land. Efforts have been made from time to time, at various levels, for reaching an amicable solution but without any success so far. The matter is now pending in the Delhi High Court on a writ petition filed by the Pradhan of the Kanjhawala Gaon Sabha against the allotment of land.

Extension of D.T.C. Service to Ballabhgarh

3379. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Haryana Government had given clearance to the extension of D.T.C. service Delhi-Faridabad upto Ballabhgarh via Sector-7; and

(b) if so, the hitch in implementing the extension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi-Faridabad route is jointly operated by the D.T.C. and Haryana Roadways. Since Haryana Roadways has not extended its services to Ballabhgarh, the DTC feels that extension of its operation to Ballabhgarh will affect its earnings on this route. However, the DTC has taken steps to run two of its services to Ballabhgarh on experimental basis and for that purpose STA Delhi has been requested to grant two temporary stage carriage permits.

Setting up a National Laboratory in Madhya Pradesh

3380. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:
SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA:
SHRI GOVIND RAM MIRI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3343 on the 9th August, 1978 regarding setting up a National Laboratory in Madhya Pradesh by CSIR and state the time by which the proposal in question will be given effect to?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): After discussion with the Planning Commission, the objectives and structure of an appropriate research laboratory to be set up by Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) in Madhya Pradesh have been setfled; the details are presently being worked out. The proposal will be given effect to as soon as the preliminaries are finalised.

Limestone and Bauxite Deposits in Madhya Pradesh

3381. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether large areas bearing limestone and bauxite have been reserved by Central Government to be exploited in the Public Sector in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government for exploiting these deposits in the near future; and

(c) if not, why these areas should not be released for working in the Private Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Certain areas bearing limestone and bauxite have been reserved in different States, including Madhya Pradesh, keeping in veiw the current and future requirements of the public sector steel and aluminium plants respectively, such reservations of areas are, however, reviewed periodically.

(c) Does not arise.

Number of Sick Industries taken over

3382. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9855 on the 10th May, 1978 regarding number of sick industries taken over and state:

(a) whether M/s. Pigments and Chemicals Products had in advance sent a complaint to Government about the mismanagement of the company M/s. Inchek Tyres Limited attaching therewith all photostat and original letters etc.;

(b) when this complaint was received and whether any action has been taken on the same; if so, the nature of the action taken.

(c) whether it is also a fact that after Inchek Tyres were declared as relief undertaking under the West Bengal Act, they had promised to pay the old outstandings of P.&C. Products in four quarterly instalments of Rs. 80,000 each and these instalments were not subsequently paid while payment of other big units was made; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of the above.

Setting up of Trade Centres in M.P.

3383. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for trade centres from Government of Madhya Pradesh was received in time by Government of India;

(b) whether it is, also a fact that some other States have been allotted trade centres though their schemes were received later than Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, what is the basis of such allotment; and

(d) when will the justified claims of Madhya Pradesh be acceded to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). So far Trade Centres have been sanctioned for

Delhi (Union Territory)

Ludhiana (Punjab)

Bangalore (Karnataka).

Patna (Bihar).

Jaipur (Rajasthan).

Kanpur (U.P.).

Ahmedabad (Gujarat).

Srinagar (J&K).

Chandigarh (Union Territory).

Bhubneshwar (Orissa).

Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).

The selection of Trade Centres is based on the development of small industries in the State, concentration of export oriented small units, strategic importance of the place in inter-regional and international trade and the difficulties faced by the land-locked States in marketing their goods. It is not necessary that allotment is based on State Governments who sent their proposals earlier than others.

(d) The scheme of establishment of a Trade Centre at Madhya Pradesh is under examination and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN RARE EARTHS LIMITED, BOMBAY FOR 1977-78

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers laid on the Table. Shri Morarji Desai.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): Sir, on behalf of Shri Moraji Desai, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay for the year 1977-78.

(2) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3022/78].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Madam, Chairman, I would like to know about the privilege motion against Shri Stephen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. The Speaker is looking into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is amply clear that this is a very serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't go into the subject matter of the privilege motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: According to Direction, the Privilege motion gets a precedence. You will kindly read the Direction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Speaker is looking into it. I have read the Direction. Now, Mr. Morarji Desai.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): It has already been done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. George Fernandes.

JUTE (LICENSING AND CONTROL) FOURTH AMENDMENT ORDER, 1978 AND REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL NEWSPRINT AND PAPER MILLS LIMITED, NEPANAGAR, FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): Sir, on behalf of Shri George Fernandes, I beg to lay on the Table:

(I) A copy of the Jute (Licensing and Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 680(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1978, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3023/78].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3024/78].

ANNUAL REPORT OF SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT FUND COMMITTEE FOR 1976-77

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Chand Ram, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (6) of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3025/78].

STATEMENT *re.* WITHDRAMAL OF ADVANNCE FROM CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding withdrawal of an advance from the Contingency Fund of India for payment of Government of India share of the equity capital of Electrical Construction Company Limited, Tripoli. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3026/78]

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT REPORT *re.* USE OF HINDI FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I

beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Assessment Report (Hindi and English versions) on the programme and its implementation for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for various official purposes of the Union for the year 1975-76. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3027/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 551(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1978.

(2) The All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Second Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1415 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1978. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3028/78].

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPORATION FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(2) Annual Report of the Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3029/78].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF MISHRA DHATU NIGAM LTD. HYDERABAD AND BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD., BANGALORE FOR 1977-78 AND TWO STATEMENTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (1) Annual Report of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the company is being laid. [Placed *in Library. See* No. LT-3030/78].

(b) (1) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the company is being laid. [Placed *in Library. See* No. LT-3031/78].

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Calling Attention. Shri Nj—— Chandra Jain.

श्री युधराज (कटिहार) : सभापति महो॰ मेरा एक काल-एटेन्शन था। धनबाद में 172 आदमी जहरीली शराब से मर गए और 400 के लगभग विभिन्न अस्पतालों में पड़े हुए हैं। गवर्नमेंट की ओर से कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है, सिर्फ चार-पांच आदमियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is being looked into. Please look at the Order Paper of to-day. Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain's Call Attention and the Minister's Statement are there. You please discuss this with the Speaker in his Chamber. You know the procedure.

SHRI YUVRAJ:**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not called you. Don't record. (*Interruptions*)** You have not been recorded. You can discuss with the Speaker. Another Calling Attention has been admitted to-day. Not more than one at a day is allowed. Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain.

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : हमारा एक विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव था ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can discuss with the Speaker. Kindly see today's order paper. Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain's Calling Attention is there. You can discuss it with the Speaker in his Chamber. You know the procedure. Now, Mr. Jain.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED FALL IN FOREIGN TRADE

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Cooperation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he make a statement thereon:

"The reported fall in foreign trade".

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Madam Chairman, this statement is of nearly ten pages. I have submitted the copies to both the members. I can read according to the rules but if you allow me....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No need to read it out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may please lay it on the Table of the House and Members will ask the questions.

Statement

I. According to provisional figures, India's overall exports during April—October 1978, amounted to Rs. 2970.7 crores as compared to corresponding figures of Rs. 3009 crores during April—October, 1977, showing a marginal decline of 1.2 per cent. For corresponding periods, provisional data for imports show that in April—October 1978, imports were of the order of Rs. 3612 crores as compared to Rs. 3155.86 crores during the corresponding period of last year. The marginal decline in exports has been due to the developments both in international and domestic economy. The main reasons are (i) Recessionary conditions prevailing in the developed countries and the protectionist measures adopted by them; (ii) considerable fall in international prices of important export commodities like tea, coffee, cashew; (iii) fall in rupee value of the dollar thus showing smaller export realisation in rupee terms; and (iv) reduction in exportable surpluses which has been caused by various factors like:—

(a) Increase in domestic demand in the case of iron and steel, textiles, cement, etc.

(b) Shortage of power.

(c) Transport bottlenecks and congestions at ports.

(d) Industrial unrest and lockouts and strikes.

(e) Unprecedented floods in many States like UP, Bihar, West Bengal, etc.

**Not recorded.

[Mr. Chairman]

(f) Reduced availability of imported raw cashewnuts.

(g) Difficulties faced by exports due to certain local policies like pricing of raw cashewnuts, restriction on movements of cashwnuts and husk (coir) and heavy sales tax on exportable commodities like pepper.

(h) Acquisition of new science and technology and new capabilities which have certain difficulties in having more exports to rupee trade countries, as imports from such countries have come down.

(v) deliberate policy of Government to restrict/control export of certain commodities to enable sufficient domestic availability at reasonable prices and to thus reduce the social cost of exports.

2. In-spite of these difficulties, during current year, exports in our dynamic sectors have improved their performance and have shown buoyancy and increased growth. For instance, according to available estimates, exports of gems and jewellery, finished leather, garments, and processed foods, have shown growth rates higher than 20 per cent during the first few months of this year as compared to the corresponding period in 1977. The rate of growth in exports in important sectors such as engineering goods, jute manufactures, marine products and handicrafts are also high and encouraging.

II. Government have kept constant watch on the trend of our exports and have already taken a number of decisions and initiated action on series of others with a view to bringing about basic structural changes in our foreign trade so as to lay the foundations for a stable and sustained grow in exports. While devising any such measures, emphasis on making available the articles of essential consumption to the domestic consumers at reasonable prices has not been allowed to be relaxed.

Some of the important measures taken to step up exports are as follows:—

(1) *ROLE OF EXPORT ORGANISATIONS*

The role of export organisations like STC, MMTC, HHEC, ECGC, TDA and TFA have been re-defined to make them not only more action-oriented but also instruments for the growth of export sectors of the economy particularly in the small scale and cottage industries sectors. They have been entrusted with the responsibility of facilitating the availability of essential inputs, providing market intelligence and marketing support including credit cover to these sectors.

(2) *ROLE OF EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCILS AND COMMODITY BOARDS*

The Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards are also being energised to play a more dynamic role in servicing the exporting community. Their procedures also are being simplified with a view to providing them greater flexibility in operations.

(3) *C.C.I.&E.—CHANGE IN ROLE*

The organisation of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports is being revamped and assigned a promotional role in the export sector.

(4) *TASK FORCES*

Task Forces have been constituted to look into the problems of dynamic export sectors like:—

(i) Leather & Leather products;

(ii) Gem and Jewellery;

(iii) Handicrafts;

(iv) Electronics;

(v) Project exports;

(vi) Furnitures;

(vii) Agriculture products;

(viii) Export Services;

and (ix) Exports from small scale sector.

Reports in respect of 4 of these sectors viz., leather and leather products, gem and jewellery, electronics and project exports have already been received and action initiated.

(5) *VALUE ADDED ITEMS*

Emphasis is being laid on the export of items in value-added from rather than in primary form. This will lead to increase in employment as also increase in export earnings.

(6) *INPUTS AVAILABILITY*

For strengthening the export production base, it is necessary to provide for availability of essential inputs at reasonable price. This is intended to be ensured through a stable import-export policy over a period of time.

(7) *IMPORT POLICY LIBERALISATION*

The import policy has been liberalised to facilitate availability of imported inputs at international prices. Import licensing procedures have also been considerably simplified and in a number of cases completely done away with so as to reduce the time taken in acquiring essential inputs.

(8) *COMPENSATORY SUPPORT*

With a view to provide stability and in order to maintain competitiveness of our exports in the international market, a policy of giving cash compensatory support to selected items for a period of three years has already been announced. The whole pattern of determining cash compensatory support and selection of items is being redesigned taking into account the general principles recommended by the Alexander Committee.

(9) *STRENGTHENING OF PRODUCTION BASE*

Exportable surpluses will be generated by strengthening and expanding the production base for selected items both in the industrial and agricultural sectors. Obstacles coming in the way of export production are being removed. Export oriented units specially the ones being established for 100 per cent exports are being encouraged.

(10) *LONG-TERM MEASURES*

As a long-term measure the priorities for allocating funds for the selected export sectors are being considered by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the next Annual/Five Year Plan. In the agricultural sector, emphasis will be laid on increasing the production of plantation crops (tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom), fresh fruits and vegetables, onions, potatoes, spices, niger seed oil seeds, marine products, etc. for export purposes.

(11) *INVOLVMENT OF STATE GOVERNMENTS*

It has been decided to encourage and secure greater involvement of the State Governments in the export effort. Detailed discussions will be held with them individually and collectively. Meetings will soon be held with the Chief Ministers and other concerned Ministers.

(12) *DIVERSIFICATION*

A study of country-wise potential for exports has been undertaken and emphasis is being laid on diversification of markets as well as commodities.

(13) *RATIONALISATION OF OFFICES ABROAD*

Foreign offices of Export Promotion Organisations and Commodity Boards are, to the extent possible, be-

[Mr Chairman]

ing brought under one roof for achieving better coordination in their activities. This has already been implemented at New York and Paris.

(14) *ROLE OF COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES*

The offices of our Commercial Representatives abroad are also being geared up to play a more dynamic role in providing market intelligence, support to exporters, follow-up action and feed-back etc.

(15) The manual regulating the working of the Comercial Representatives abroad is also being completely revised so that they can provide better and more responsive support to the export effort.

(16) *QUALITY CONTROL*

Quality control regulations and pre-shipment inspection procedures are being revised and the relevent Act and Rules amended.

(i) to make the procedures less combersome and to provide flexibility taking into account the change in commodities and the requirements of our export markets.

(ii) to gear up the system regarding monitoring of quality control arrangements and enquiry into complaints; and

(iii) to provide for deterrent punishment to erring exporters who shipped sub-standard products.

(17) *JOINT VENTURES*

Revised guidelines have been issued governing establishment of Indian joint ventures abroad. Proposals will now be considered fore stablishment of not only industrial joint ventures but also others relating to consultancy, trading, wholesale and retail marketing, exploration of minerals and service ventures like hotels, restaurants etc.

(18) *TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE*

Efforts are also being made to improve the transportation infra-structure available to the exporting community. Air Cargo Complexes are being established at locations nearer the places of production. This will also relieve some pressure on the existing exit points. For sea cargo, efforts are being made to simplify procedures, introduce containerisation, enlarge the frequency of shipping services and to keep freight rates stable and reasonable. Shippers Councils are also being strengthened so as to improve the bargaining capabilities.

(19) Institutional fora have been designed by constituting committees called SCOPE-SHIPPING, SCOPE-AIR and SCOPE-RAIL for enabling discussion and better appreciation of the concerned transportation problems.

(20) *FREE TRADE ZONE*

Procedures regarding Santa Cruz and Kandla Free Trade Zones have been simplified so that all proposals receive expeditous consideration. Import of capital goods, raw materials, Components etc. for units in the Free Trade Zones have been placed on the Open General Licence list. A committee was constituted to examine the problems and policies which hindered the growth and development of these Free Trade Zones. Action has already been initiated on the interim report received.

(21 *EFFORTS IN MULTILATERAL FORA*

Our efforts in various multilateral fora such as UNCTAD and GATT continue unabated for securing better trading environment for developing countries.

(22) *EFFORTS AT BILATERAL LEVEL*

At the bilateral level, efforts are being made to increase trade in both directions to mutual benefit. This is being arranged through meatings both at the official levels as well as at the ministerial level.
Country-wise strategy is being planned both for imports and exports.

It is somewhat encouraging to note that the provisional export figures for the latest month for which figures are available viz. Oct. 78, shows an export of Rs. 348.8 crores as against the corresponding provisional export figure of Rs. 329.8 crores for October 1977.

III. *IMPORTS*

Precise item-wise information regarding imports made during 1978-79 is not yet available. The large value items of import are mainly Pol, Fertilizers, Edible oils, Capital equipment etc. Constant vigilance is kept in consultation with the GDGTD and other concerned Ministries to ensure that import of only such items are permitted as are not adequately or effectively available indigenously Efforts are also being made for increasing domestic production of items which are currently being imported for meeting essential consumer or industrial requirements. To some extent, import costs have also increased on account of inflationary trends in foreign countries.

As already indicated earlier, while Government has liberalised imports selectively, it is also keen on regulating the growth in imports, in keeping with its objective of self-reliance. It is in the light of these considerations that we have recently decided to place under canalisation the importation of edible oils. In addition, I have already started discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Planning Commission on measures to accelerate implementation of programmes aimed at increasing oilseeds production.

Given the inherent potential of our country, stability in our policies, simplified procedures and a constructive and promotional attitude the Government are confident that it shall be possible for the country to overcome the present situation and to attain a sustained growth in exports to meet not only our import requirements but also our needs for development.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : महोदया, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य को बड़े ध्यान से पढ़ा है । विगत वर्षों में हमारे विदेश व्यापार का स्थिति चिन्ताजनक हो गई है । जहां एक ओर आयात बढ़ा है वहां निर्यात के दर में कमी आई है । 1976-77 में हमारा निर्यात 5145.78 करोड़ था जो 1977-78 में 5376.19 करोड़ हुआ । 1978-79 के अप्रैल से सितम्बर तक पहले के मुकाबले 2970.7 करोड़ से 1.2 प्रतिशत कम 2497 करोड़ निर्यात रहा । वैसे तो मंत्रालय के आंकड़ों के आधार पर, 16 वस्तुओं के निर्यात में कुछ बढ़ोतरी हुई है परन्तु 11 वस्तुओं के निर्यात में बहुत अधिक कमी आई है । 11 वस्तुयें ऐसी हैं जिनपर हम निर्यात के लिए बहुत अधिक निर्भर करते हैं । इस वर्ष हमारे निर्यात का प्रारंभिक अनुमान 5750 करोड़ था परन्तु अब लगता है कि हम 5250 करोड़ तक ही पहुंच पायेंगे ।

गत वर्ष हमने अपने व्यापार में 27 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की थी परन्तु इस वर्ष की बढ़ोतरी दर सिर्फ 5.4 प्रतिशत की अनुमानित है । इस वर्ष 5250 करोड़ के बदले 6000 करोड़ के आयात की सम्भावना है निश्चित ही यह मसला चौंकाने वाला है । अगर सिर्फ इतना ही होता तो ठीक था कि कभी कभी हमारे विदेश व्यापार में गिरावट आती है और फिर बढ़ जाती परन्तु मामला इतना सरल नहीं है । गिरावट बहुत अधिक आई है । छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारुप में भी हमारे विदेश व्यापार की बढ़ोतरी की दर सिर्फ 7 परसेंट ही आंकी गई है जबकि पांचवीं योजना की अंतिम चार वर्षों में यह दर 10 परसेंट थी । छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारुप में हमारा निर्यात 1976-77 में 5146 करोड़ से 1982-83 में 7750 करोड़ रुपया अनुमानित है और आयात 5076 करोड़ से 10500 करोड़ संभावित है । क्या यह सच है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN. Pleased put your questions now.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने भी एक अवसर पर कहा है :

"I recognise the exports as an important vehicle to achieve the goal of self-raliance and economic stability."

[श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन]

इस दृष्टि से यदि देखा जाये तो इंडियन एक्सपोर्ट आर्गेनाईजेशन के समक्ष श्री डारिया श्री का भाषण इस आशा को पूरा नहीं करता है जो महामहिम राष्ट्रपति श्री ने व्यक्त की है। यह भाषण कोई नई दिशा भी नहीं देता है। डारिया जी ने सिर्फ इतना कहा है कि नई नीति का निर्धारण हो रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please office to the question (*Interruptions*)

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन: हमारी ओर से निर्यात बढ़ाने और आयात घटाने का कोई विशिष्ट उपाय अभी नहीं हो रहा है। अलेग्जेंडर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट अभी विचाराधीन है। आयात निर्यात बैंक का मामला भी विचाराधीन है। करीब पांच करोड़ की भारतीय निर्यात की वस्तुयें विभिन्न देशों में पोटंस पर हेल्ड-अप पड़ी हैं। इन सब के बारे में आदरणीय मंत्री जी क्या योजना बना रहे हैं? मैं इस योजना में निम्नलिखित बातों के समावेश का अनुरोध करता हूं।

1. आयात निर्यात बैंक की शीघ्र स्थापना की जाए।

2. अलेग्जेंडर कमेटी नीति सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट तुरन्त लागू की जाए।

3. निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं पर रेल किराये की दरों का पुनर्निर्धारण हो।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jain, please conclude now.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन: निर्यात बीमा की नीति को बल दिया जाए। फ्री ट्रेड जोन्स बढ़ाये जायें।

कृषि और उद्योग की भी ऐसी वस्तुओं का पता लगाया जाये जोकि निर्यात की जा सकें और इस बात के लिए राज्य सरकारों की सहायता ली जाए।

केन्द्रीय मंत्रि-परिषद् की एक ऐसी उपसमिति बने जिसमें ऊर्जा, उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री भी शामिल हों क्योंकि हम उत्पादन के बढ़ने पर ही जीवित रह सकते हैं और उत्पादन का बढ़ना ऊर्जा, बिजली वगैरह से सम्बन्धित है। साथ ही साथ औद्योगिक अशांति से भी पैदावार घटी है।

कृपया मंत्री महोदय इन बातों पर गौर फरकर उचित नीति निर्धारण करेंगे और कब तक यह नीति निर्धारित हो जाएगी?

श्री मोहन डारिया: सभापति जी, जैसे निवेदन मैंने किया है, जो गिरावट आई है उसके क्या कारण हैं और कौन से उपाय हम कर रहे हैं, उसका पूरा ब्यौरा हमने दिया है। मैं दोबारा उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। जैसा मैं ने बताया है, सीमेंट और स्टील का एक्सपोर्ट हम कर नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि हमारे यहां उसकी ज्यादा जरूरत है। एक साल में स्टील का कंजम्शन लगभग 14 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है। इसके साथ साथ काफी ,कैम्यू, चाय ऐसे जो हमारे अच्छे एक्सपोर्ट के आइटम थे उनकी इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस में भी काफी गिरावट आई है। यह सब कारण मैंने उसमें बतायें हैं। इन सब बातों के बावजूद हमने ठोस कदम उठाए हैं। अलेग्जेंडर कमेटी में ने कांस्टीट्यूट की थी और उसकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर भी जो कदम उठाने हैं वह कदम भी हमने उठाए हैं। हमने टास्क फोर्स एप्वाइंट किया था और उसकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर भी हमने कदम उठाए हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम एक नया साइंटिफिक बेस दे रहे हैं जिसमें केवल एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने के लिए नहीं बल्कि यहां जो प्राइसेस हैं उनका ख्याल करके एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने की बात है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ और सवाल जो पूछे हैं उनके जवाब मैं ने दिए हैं। एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट बैंक की जो बात है वह विचाराधीन है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के साथ विचार विमर्श चल रहा है। हम समझते हैं कि जिस रीति से हमारे यहां एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट बढ़ रहा है उसके लिए किसी खास मशीनरी की व्यवस्था करना जरूरी है। इसके लिए एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट बैंक हो या बैंक में कोई अलग से इसकी व्यवस्था की जाए, इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

कृषि के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि खाद्य सचिव की रिपोर्ट तैयार है और आज हो वह हमारे पास आ जाएगी। उसके आधार पर हमारी कृषि की जो पैदावार है, जो प्रोसेस्ड फूड है या जो दूसरी प्रोसेस्ड आर्टिकिल्स हैं उनको भेजने के लिए हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश करेंगे ताकि हमारे किसानों को अच्छा पैसा मिले और साथ ही अच्छा फारेन एक्सचेंज भी मिल सके।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Madam Chairperson, unfortunately, even after thirty-two years of independence, we are following exactly what the Britishers did, that is colonial pattern of trade and commerce with foreign countries. When we sell our goods, we operate in buyers' market and when we buy, we buy in the sellers' market. Export of raw material and import of finished goods is the formula that we are following even after thirty-two years of independence and the total economy of this country, specially in the foreign

trade, is absolutely controlled by foreign multi-nationals and capitalist countries.

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, many raw materials are exported under different names showing them as finished or semi-finished goods—items like leather, engineering goods etc. I know, a sewing machine that is exported without any paint and without any brand name lands in London for five pounds and the same sewing machine is sold there through the show room after putting a brand name and a coat of paint for twenty-five pounds. This is the foreign trade practice we are following. The heavy export incentive given ran into no less than Rs. 1000 crores. I have got the details; you can see how it is increasing every year: in 1974-75 it was Rs. 67.18 crores; 1975-76 Rs. 133.22 crores; 1976-77 Rs. 226.62 crores; 1977-78 Rs. 311.28 crores and 1978-79 Rs. 233 crores.

Now look at the items: engineering goods. Rs. 81.63 crores; Foods Rs. 10 crores; textile ready-made garments, hosiery and knit-wears Rs. 61.89 crores; jute manufactures Rs. 13.01 crores, etc. But the most important point is that while our textile exports are going down, the cash compensatory support is increasing. Will the Minister explain this: for 1974-75 it was 0.1099.99 lakhs; 1975-76 Rs. 3401 lakhs; and 1976-77 Rs. 8483.43 lakhs.

The Public Accounts Committee in 1973-74—I do not know about the position afterwards because we were State guests from 1975—wanted to make a deep probe into the export incentive scheme payments. One of the biggest beneficiaries of this is Raunaq Singh of Maruti Ltd. There are so many others. The export incentive scheme is nothing but a fraud on the Exchequer. It is a hidden loss on the Exchequer. The trade deficit for six months now, comes to Rs. 588 crores; but that is not all. You have also to add Rs. 233 crores, which is the budget provision for export incentives. This is one of the black deeds of the Government since 1974-75, feathering the nests of the big export houses and import houses in GATT countries. The import bill of 6 months rose by 25 per cent, and the volume is enormous.

How is it that we claim self-sufficiency? Between April and November 1977, I give the value in lakhs, of our imports—Wheat Rs. 56.67 lakhs; soyabean oil—why is it that this country should be required to import edible oils after 30 years of independence? It is not required—Rs. 15,418 lakhs; mustard oil including rape-seed oil Rs. 14,331 lakhs; palm oil Rs. 15.426 lakhs; other distillates Rs. 3114 lakhs; medicinal and pharmaceutical products Rs. 4485 lakhs; iron and steel Rs. 15,968 lakhs—after 32 years of independence; raw cotton Rs. 15,044 lakhs; and non-ferrous metals Rs. 12.226 lakhs. (*Interruption*) I am trying to make out a point. We are talking about self-sufficiency, and this is the picture. For the whole year 1977-78, the trade deficit is about Rs. 690 crores or about Rs. 700 crores, because we are all the time, while selling, operating in the buyers' market; and while buying, operating in the sellers' market.

By the end of September 1978, the convertible reserves stood at Rs. 4605 crores, which is Rs. 105 crores less than the figure for 1977-78. This is because of the export of human labour and brain drain. It is a shameful thing for any country. These human labour and natural resources, put together, would have generated a considerable amount of national wealth. The economy has started sliding back since the last few years; and this Government has not been able to put any check on this. Government has miserably failed as revealed in the Public Undertakings Committee. Invoice manipulations had reached at least a thousand crores of rupees a year and

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

the director and the deputy director who was caught red-handed by the Committee, Shri Kaul, still remains at large manipulating papers sitting in the office. Invoice manipulation is one of the worst evils that the country is facing; that is a big drain on our exchequer; one main reason of our adverse trade balance is invoice manipulation. During the Emergency Mrs. Indira Gandhi gave out a circular asking the customs and the enforcement directorate not to prosecute the large business houses if they were caught doing invoice manipulation. Government have stated that there is a considerable fall in the international price of items like tea, coffee, etc. Mr. Mohan Dharia who devotes a lot of time at his desk could take the trouble of looking into the documents; I drew up a chart of 14 tea consuming countries. It was established in the document based on figures collected from different emphassies in various parts of the world that we do not get even one-fourth of the end price of our tea products. If tea is sold in Calcutta at Rs. 12 a kg. that tea is sold at Rs. 70 in Denmark and at Rs. 80 a kg. in America. We have visited shoe making factories. There is the STC. A shoe which is costing Rs. 120 a pair is exported from India, the western capitalist countries are selling it to the consumer at Rs. 600 a pair. This is your foreign trade. Kindly tell us what you propose to do to sell finished goods at the end price and get our price minus the marketing cost in the respective countries and what action you propose to take against invoice manipulations, especially the enforcement directorate officials who have been seriously indicted, Mr. S. P. Jain and Mr. T. N. Kaul.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The decline in exports has been a matter of concern to the country. It has been said by Mr. Bosu that the old colonial pattern of our export-import trade still continues. I would assure Mr. Bosu that ever since I have taken over, we have taken several decisions to reorient the old trade pattern and we would very much like to see that export-import trade is patterned according to the interest of the country. With a view to have diversification of markets and diversification of various items, we felt that we should have a dialogue with various countries and also diversification of markets of several products. It is in this context that we have identified dynamic areas for exports.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am sorry to interrupt you; you know very well this year the tobacco growers have lost not less than Rs. 60 crores and all the benefit had been reaped by multinationals.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have had your full say; please resume your seat.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: At the same time hon. Member will appreciate that many times I have taken his advice in correcting policies. Is it not true?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is true.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There are some qualities in Mr. Bosu and it will take a long time for you to appreciate them. We have bilateral trade with the countries in some areas and probably there is direct linkage between our exports and their imports whereby middlemen are stopped and multi nationals who have established their own cartels there are brought to the minimum. We have taken some steps and various task forces have been appointed by the ministry. We have initiated action in all these areas. Without establishing proper production base in the country and having proper exportable surplus to be exported, it shall not be possible for us to be competitive and to have our entry into various markets. Simultaneously with a view to break down those monopo-

lies, we have taken up these issuesat the multinational or bilateral levels and the House will be happy to know that India is one of the countries leading the developing world today in attacking these protectionist trends and telling the developed countries bluntly that because of their protectionist measures, they are doing great harm to the economy of the developing countries. We have also brought to their notice that by raising the standard of living in the developing countries, they will be getting a better market for their science and technology and that by adopting these protectionist measures they are harming the developing countries and they are also harming themselves. Some of the countries have taken note of these arguments and because of that we could get many of our quotas increased and in many areas, the matters are still under consideration.

A point has been made by the hon. member about cash compensatory support. I do agree with the hon. member that whenever this support is to be given, it should be on the basis of some specific criteria and it should be for supporting that particular commodity or article in getting entry into the foreign market. It cannot be given to those who are well established in their exports. Unfortunately it had happened so in the past, but now we have adopted new criteria. Cash compensatory support is necessary wherever the present taxation structure in the country or whenever the cost of inputs in the country do not make our exporters necessarily competitive. To that extent, care will be taken and it is being done on a selectiv basis. I can assure the House that wherever our exports of particular articles have been established, we would not like to give any cash compensatory support whatsoever. It is to give the strength in the beginning in the initial period that this support will be given and not otherwise.

So far as over invoicing and underinvoicing is concerned, it is indeed a very hard task. Here even though we are trying to make all possible efforts, the House is well aware of the linkages and it makes this whole task very difficult. Even then it is our desire that those indulging in this underinvoicing and over-invoicing should be brought to book and necessary steps are being taken in that direction also. Wherever they are caught they are being prosecuted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: S. B. Jain and T.N. Kaul have been caught sheltering, sheilding, aiding and abetting under-invoicing by Singhanias to the tune of Rs. 49.5 lakhs in one case. They are still at large and no action has been taken. This is a very shameful matter. They should have been handcuffed and put behind the bars.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Singhanias and Kanorias have snatched away amounts to the tune of over Rs. 2 crores. I say this from the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: My friends will please appreciate that these are the commissions of the past. Now it is for us to rectify them and we shall try to rectify them. (*Interruptions*).

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : आलू पैदा करने वाले तो मर गये क्योंकि उन्हें अपनी कोस्ट प्राइज नहीं मिल रही है। इसलिए आप आलू का एक्सपोर्ट तेज कीजिए। 25,000 टन की बजाय कम से कम 5,00,000 टन एक्सपोर्ट होना चाहिए।.... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Balbir Singh, please take your seat. I am not going to allow anybody to interrupt now. Mr. Minister, you are not obliged to reply to anybody who stands up without my permission. If there is one member who is trying to interrupt, 5 or 6 members get up simultaneously and interrupt. If some-

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

thing like that happens, nothing will go on record. Mr. Dharia may continue.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as the import policy is concerned, it has been mentioned by the hon. Member that we should allow the import of such things which are widely needed in the country or to have new science and technology imported into the country. I entirely share the feelings of the hon. Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Agriculture Minister in sitting behind. We are importing palm oil. Everything we are importing.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: In this connection, as the House may be aware, we have taken a decision to canalise the import of edible oils. We would like to give remunerative prices to the farmers so that within the next three or four years within the country itself we will produce enough so that there will be no necessity whatsoever to have import of oil. That is why we are giving a support price of Rs. 135 for groundnut, soyabean and sun flower. We would like to have increased production here and bring down the imports. That is why Government have taken a decision to canalise the imports. If there are any cases of unnecessary imports, if such cases are brought to my notice, I shall immediately take steps to see that such imports are not allowed.

We agree with the view of the hon. Member that our foreign exchange should not be fittered away.

Regarding dynamic exports in various areas, I have in my note given all possible steps that were taken. A point was raised regarding tobacco and potato. Government have taken a decision to allow in the initial stage the export of potato to the extent of 25,000 tonnes. Only yesterday I had a discussion with Shri Barnala and I have told him that I have no objection to exporting any quantity of potato, if care is taken of the domestic price of potato. In fact, I would be happy to encourage the export of potato and I have announced it.... (*Interruptions*).

In the case of onion, the House would be happy to know that we have taken a decision and we shall export at least 75,000 tonnes, and perhaps more if we could take care of the domestic price in the country.

So far as agricultural production is concerned, for the first time the Commerce Ministry has constituted a group under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, to find out the areas where we can make exports. On the basis of that report, we would first like to expand the base of production, which will lead to increased exports. I have taken up the matter with the Planning Commission, and I shall take care to see that whatever could be exported out of what is being produced in the country in a planned manner is exported, while at the same time ensuring the fulfilment of the domestic needs. There is also a proposal under discussion that sugarcane should be directly converted into alcohol and exported to foreign countries. That is also being discussed. All possible steps would be taken. To some extent, there is some marginal shortfall in our foreign exchange earnings from our exports. All steps have been taken on a scientific basis. We shall have substantial exports every year so that we can provide employment to a large number of people, while giving a remunerative price to our farmers.

12.35 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

NINETY-FOURTH AND HUNDRED AND SECOND REPORTS

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda): I beg to present the following Reports (English and Hindi

versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:

(1) Ninety-fourth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth Report on "Delhi Milk Scheme" relating to Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Agriculture).

(2) Hundred and second Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report on "Export of Bicycles and Bicycle Components during 1970's" relating to Ministry of Commerce.

12.35½ hrs.

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION (CERTIFICATION MARKS) EXTENSION TO KOHIMA, WOKHA, ZUNHEBOTO, MOKOKCHUNG AND PHEK DISTRICTS BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): On behalf of Shri Mohan Dharia, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952, to the Kohima, Wokha, Zunheboto, Mokokchung and Phek District in the State of Nagaland.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to extend the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952, to the Kohima, Wokha, Zumheboto, Mokokchung and Phek Districts in the State of Nagaland."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: I introduce the Bill.

12.36 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) EXAMINATION OF SUGGESTION FOR MIXING ALCOHOL WITH PETROL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up matters under rule 377. Shri Surendra Bikram.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): I have written to the Speaker in regard to 377. I have not received any reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is between you and the Speaker. Please don't ask me. The letters that you write to the Speaker will not be replied to in the House.

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM (Shahjahanpur): Our country being predominantly an agricultural country, it has been supplying sugarcane in abundance to sugar factories which supply molasses to the alcohol-producing distilleries. The production of alcohol has been increasing year after year with very limited usage in the industry and other areas. The position is that the nation is facing the problem of excess and surplus alcohol which at the moment the State Trading Corporation is exporting. To solve it, I suggest that the Government must immediately consider and permit alcohol mixing with petrol in the proportion of 25:75 which will give efficient service to the petrol-based automobiles. Alcohol being cheaper, the Government must levy more tax on this commodity to bring it on par with the price of petrol. If such a decision is taken, it will ease the petrol shortage and solve the excessive alcohol production in the country. We anticipate that alcohol production will continue to increase with the modernisation of distilleries and availability of more and more molasses. If necessary, vehicles can be allowed to use alcohol as fuel with a little change in their engines. The alcohol to be released for this purpose

[Shri Surendra Bikram]

may be denatured so that it is not fit for human consumption. Instead of exporting at lower cost, it should supplement petrol consumption in the country.

(ii) REPORTED NOTICE BY EMPLOYEES OF BANKS TO GO ON STRIKE

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन, देश के 5 लाख बैंक कर्मचारियों ने, जो निजी और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में काम करते हैं, अपने मालिकों को नोटिस दिया है कि वे आगामी 28 और 29 दिसम्बर को समचे देश में सम्पूर्ण हड़ताल करेंगे । उनकी मांग है कि वेतन सम्बन्धी सारे समझौते लागू किये जायें और जो महंगाई भत्ते की दर है, उसको कायम रखा जाए । बोनस एक्ट 1975 उन पर लागू किया जाए आदि आदि । उनकी मांगों वेतन, बोनस एवं अन्य सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में उनके और सरकार के बीच कोई समझौता नहीं हो सका है । अखिल भारतीय संगठनों ने मिलकर प्रयास भी किया है, मगर अभी तक कोई हल नहीं निकला है, अतः वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I have given notice under 377.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These have been selected and allowed.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I want my protest to go on record.

(iii) PROBLEMS OF TOBACCO GROWERS

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Sir, I make the following statement under rule 377:

The tobacco growers in the country particularly in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka are passing through a period of severe depression this year. On a recent estimate, about 60 million Kgs. of tobacco is remaining unsold with the farmers. The problem has hit hard to the producers of bidi tobacco. This year, the agents have not purchased the commodity in order to compel the growers to sell at throwaway prices. There is also another factor which shows high production and fall in demand. Due to high prices, in previous two years, a large number of growers diverted more land for production of tobacco from foodgrains. Further, the hybrid seed of tobacco have not given massive production. This has brought about a crisis for the farmers growing tobacco. The aggrieved tobacco growers have represented this case to the Government. In view of this, the Government has to review its policy regarding levy of excise duty to give remunerative prices to tobacco growers.

The prices of bidis have reached high and unless the excise duties are reduced, remunerative prices cannot be given to the tobacco growers. The holding capacity of tobacco growers being lower, a severe financial crisis has set in. The Government, therefore, is required to reconsider the entire situation urgently.

(iv) WORKING OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

SHRI VIJYKUMAR N. PATIL (Dhulia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the following urgent matter of public importance regarding the function of IARI.

There are reports in a section of news-papers today that two senior biochemists at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute who have questioned the research claims of their seniors have been punished and provided with no research facilities. A PTI correspondent found these persons without even the basic equipment, like, chemical balance and "fume cupboards". Neither of them has staff, equipment, telephone, even stationery and the basic chemicals for research.

Reports also have appeard in the *Indian Express*, New Delhi dated 28th November, 1978 regarding the "Scientist Demands" for a judicial probe

into the unsatisfactory working of IARI due to abuse of authority and mal-practices by the authorities and serious discontentment among the lower staff. It is reported that nearly half of the farm areas in the Agricultural Institute has not been sown with any crop during the rabi season of 1977-78. The research students and the staff were denied minimal field facilities for their consideration. The matter is serious enough to call for a thorough probe into the working of the IARI.

The Minister of Agriculture may please do the needful.

(v) REPORTED SCARCITY OF COAL, KEROSENE ANB FIREWOOD IN DELHI

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, it is almost a regular feature during this part of the year in Delhi that acute shortage of poorman's fuel—coal, kerosene and firewood—is created by the influential traders, of course, in connivance with certain quarters in official hierarchy. Otherwise, there is no reason why this phenomenon should occur every year during winter season. Although officials are claiming that there is no shortage of kerosene in the city but long queues of consumers waiting from morning till late in the evening for a small quantity of kerosene would belie this claim. The supply of kerosene oil is very erratic.

The price of firewood and coke has gone up and is being sold in black market. This artificial scarcity is created only to make money by the interested traders. The Government has to come with a heavy hand upon such unsocial elements and ensure that commodities, like, fuel are made available to the people not only in Delhi but elsewhere too without any difficulty.

I would like the Minister to make a statement in this regard.

(vi) DISPOSAL OF ACCUMULATED STOCK OF SOLID WOOLLEN AND COTTON CLOTH AND READY MADE GARMENTS BY KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION

श्री कुमर देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन द्वारा संचालित खादी भवन, कनाट सर्कस, में लाखों रुपए का रेडीमेड सूती और ऊनी कपड़ा सड़ कर बर्बाद हो रहा है। कपड़े के गोदाम में तैयार कपड़े में इतना कीड़ा लग गया है कि लाखों रुपए के कपड़े बेकार हो रहे हैं। जहां हर साल इतनी बर्बादी हो रही है, वहां उन बेकार कपड़ों को समय पर बेचने की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। खरीद करने की व्यवस्था में भी गड़बड़ी है। एक ही व्यक्ति को करोड़ों रुपए का माल खरीदने का अधिकार है। अगर थोड़ा बर्बाद कपड़ा समय पर दाम में समुचित कटौती कर के बेच दिया जाये, तो लाखों रुपयों का लाभ होगा और कम दाम में गरीबों को कपड़ा भी मिल जायेगा। खास तौर पर बेकार कपड़े की बिक्री के लिए एक काउंटर खोला जाए। सरकार अनुदान देती है, परन्तु उसका सदुपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। सारे देश में इसी तरह की दुर्व्यवस्था है।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): On a point of order regarding 377. Many Members from this side as well as from the other side may give notices under rule 377, maybe, on the same subject, and it is the Speaker who, in his wisdom, decides which is to be allowed. I do not know what procedure is adopted. I had given a notice under rule 377 regarding the bankmen's strike notice last week. The same subject has been allowed to be raised now by another Member. We do not receive any information. We would like to be enlightened by you or by the Speaker on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have heard what you said. You had given a notice last week. That is what you said. The procedure has been that we keep these things pending for the whole week and on Friday they lapse. If you give fresh notice, it will be taken up again. Perhaps you did not give fresh notice. That is what must have happened, and somebody else must have given notice on the same subject this week.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): I have received a letter from the Lok Sabha Secretariat stating that it is a State subject and that it cannot be permitted to be taken up under rule 377. But the same subject has been allowed to be taken up by another Member....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It must have been put in a different form to involve the Centre also. You must be very careful while writing the statement.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The only difference was that the man was killed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) इसी सम्बन्ध में एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। 77 हम लोग यहां पहले हैं उस का मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से जवाब नहीं दिया जाता है। उस पर किसी तरफ की कार्यवाही की जाती है या नहीं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not entertaining any more point of order. I have called Mr. Bhanu Pratap Singh to move his motion.

12.47 hrs.

SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the temporary taking over, in the public interest, of the management of certain sugar undertakings in certain circumstances, be taken into consideration".

With a view to ensure the timely commencement of crushing operations for the current sugar year 1978-79, which began on October, 1, 1978, and to ensure the clearance of the accumulated cane arrears, an Ordinance was promulgated on November 9, 1978, empowering the Central Government to take over, for a specified period, in the public interest, management of defaulting sugar undertakings. Th Bill before the House is to replace the Ordinance and I move that the Bill be taken up for consideration by the House.

Hon. Members may recall making of a policy statement by my colleague, Shri Barnala, on August 10, 1978, announcing the Government's decision removing controls on prices, distribution and movement of sugar with effect from August 16, 1978. The Government had taken these measures primarily in view of the large sugar availability in the system, record production of about 65 lakh tonnes of sugar in 1977-78 season and the need to step up the consumption of sugar further. The House will be happy to know that domestic consumption of sugar in the sugar year that has ended on September 30, 1978, amounted to 44.9 lakh tonnes registering an increase of nearly 20 per cent over the previous year. This is a record not only for sugar but perhaps for any other commodity in respect of sharpest increase in domestic consumption in a single year. The sugar prices have also been ruling at very subdued levels since the decontrol of sugar. As against the range of Rs. 310 to Rs. 355 per quintal for free sale sugar immediately prior to the announcement of decontrol of sugar, they have come down to a level of Rs. 216 to Rs. 246 per quintal as on November 25, 1978. Domestic consumption of sugar is also slated to rise significantly further and an indication of this is already available from the situation that has obtained since decontrol. In the first two full months after decontrol, namely, September and October, 1978, domestic consumption was of the order of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

9.7 lakh tonnes as against 7.2 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period last year.

Alongside these favourable factors, there was also a disquieting trend of mounting increase in the arrears of cane prices despite the efforts of the Government to liberalise the availability and terms of bank credit. The arrears of cane price for 1977-78 sugar season, as at the begining of the 1978-79 sugar season on October, 1, 1978, amounted to over Rs. 58 crores. This constituted 6.7 per cent of the price due for the cane purchased in the last sugar season and as against the level of 2.5 per cent due in the corresponding period in the previous year. As at the beginning of November, 1978, the arrears have come down somewhat to Rs. 46.56 crores, but still the Government consider them to be very high necessitating early clearnace.

Follow up action under the Ordinance has already been initiated. The Rules thereunder have been issued on November 13, 1978 and also laid on the Table of the House. Notices have already been issued to 160 sugar undertakings to show cause as to why their management should not be taken over by the Central Government under the Ordinance. Of these 120 have been covered by notices under the criterion of delayed start and 6 in respect of cane arrears while 34 undertakings are covered by both the criteria.

From what I have stated, it will be seen that the Bill seeks to protect the interests of the consuming public, as also the sugarcane growers and to maintain production and availability of sugar, which is an essential commodity. As such I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House and its early passing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the temporary taking over, in the public interest, of the management of certain sugar undertakings in certain circumstances, be taken into consideration."

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1978." (1)

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN (Shimoga): A situation has arisen in this country which necessitates the hon. Minister for Agriculture to bring this Bill before this House. There has been excessive sugar cane production in the country, thanks to the various schemes adopted for improving production in the sphere of agriculture by the then government and now a situation has arisen where about 65 lakhs tonnes of sugar cane are now grown in this country. Nearly about a third of this excessive production has been more than the capacity of the country to consume. I personally think this situation should have been anticipated by the government. When there is an excess production and the cost of production has gone up so high and when the excise duties are also high and the cost to the consumer has gone very high, the government should have anticipated what we should do with this surplus sugar that is grown in the country. I think the government should have anticipated this excess and should have thought well in time to see that ths is exported to countries outside. Now there is a terrible glut in the sugar market and the sugar cane growers as well as the sugar mills have been put to a very very difficult situation. The solution for the situation should have been that the government should have thought about it well in advance and they should have exported sugar in sufficient quantities. I may tell even now that the sugar that has got to be exported has not been done so be-

[Shri A. R. Badri Narayan]

cause the S. T. C. has been very very tardy in sending the sugar outside our country.

This is the situation now. What have we got to do under such circumstances? There is a disease and that disease has got to be remedied. Does the Government think that this preventive measure of taking over the mills will solve the difficulties? So, this remedy which the Government has thought of, that is, to take over the mills and to run them, is a remedy worse than the disease. Suppose when the millowners are faced with a situation like this, you compel them and ask them to work. What happens? What is the disease? How should we set it right? You should have thought about it well in advance. Instead of thinking like that, why should you coerce them to a particular course of action? Also what the Government has got to consider is: whether they could do anything, either to reduce the excise duty and devise ways and means of reducing the cost of production. There are other remedies that Government should think of rather than to take over these mills. Suppose you take over the mills. What happens? How to pay back the arrears accumulated which run to the exent of Rs. 53 crores? You have also got to pay off the losses which every year you are going to incur and how would you rehabilitate the sick mills? You have to pay for the labour. After all, you do that. What is going to happen? How would you solve this problem? By taking over the Mills or by forcing them to act in a particular manner how would you remove the hurdles or, the difficulties or handicaps that the sugarcane growers or the sugar mills face. So, I would suggest that the remedy is not to take over the mills but to find out the causes for this state of affairs. We are all very happy that our farmers have taken to progressive methods of agricultural production; they should get sufficient price for their sugarcanes The cost of manure has gone up; the cost of cultivation has also gone high. Such being the case, you must thing of reducing the excise duty. If such ameliorative measures are taken, perhaps. it would be possible to face competition. So, I would suggest that you think of how best to reduce the cost of production so that the consumers also are not put to difficulties. You think of exporting this outside this country. This is a matter which has got to be thought of very seriously and not summarily disposed of by saying that you are taking over the mills and you are trying to clear the arrears and all that. It is a commitment which is too much for the exchequer of this country. You have thought of a Bill and no doubt you want to get over this situation which the country is facing. But, as I told you just now, this is not a remedy. The remedy lies elsewhere. You have to find it out and it is for a body of experts to go into this queston and see how best to reduce the cost of producton and how best to decrease the cost of marketablity of sugar and also to see that we do not take over the sick mills and place ourselves in a condition much worse than the sugar millers who have been pushed to the corner on account of this serious situation. So, I commend that if this Bill is passed, you would make use of it as a rod to threaten the mill owners that if they misbehave you will take over; but taking over itself is not a remedy

13.0 hrs.

So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill which has been brought has not been well-conceived. It should have been thought of in a more detailed manner and proper remedies should have been thought of.

श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी : (खलीलाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं । एक मायने में सरकार ने इस बिल को ला कर केन-ग्रोअर्स के हित में और जो चीनी उद्योग है उस के हित में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है, क्योंकि, मान्यवर, अभी जो चर्चा चली कि अपने देश में और खास कर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के इलाके में गन्ना किसानों की आज बड़ी

सकती है। अभी भी 40–45 करोड़ रुपए के कृषक गन्ना किसानों का गन्ने के दाम का भुगतान है, जिस में 34 करोड़ रुपया मुल्य बंधाया रह गया है और उस में से केन्द्र सरकार ने 20 करोड़ रुपया राज्यों को दिया, ताकि जो को-आपरेटिव के आधार पर चीनिमीलें चलती है या जो चीनिमीलें सरकार के कब्जे में हैं, इन की तरफ जो किसानों के गन्ने का बंधाया है, उस का भुगतान करायें और यह सिलसिला बराबर चलता रहा तो किसानों के ऊपर दोहरी मार रही–एक तरफ तो गन्ने का जो दाम तय होता है, उस में जो अन्याय और दूसरी तरफ जो दाम तय हो गया और गन्ना किसानों ने मिलों को दिया, उस के बाद भी उस दाम का भुगतान नहीं हो पाता है। इस के लिए सरकार को कोई जवाबदेही नहीं है–यह बड़ा विचित्र नियम है कि चिलना कर्जा बैंक दें या सरकार की तरफ जो टैक्स हो, वे मिल-मालिक सब का भुगतान कर देतें हैं, अपना प्राफिट निकाल लेते हैं और उस के बाद यदि गुंजाइश होती है या इन को कम्पीनियेन्ट होता है, तब तो गन्ने के दाम का किसानों को भुगताने हो जाता है, वरना वह रोक लिया जाता है। यह स्थिति ज्यादा दिन तक कैसे चलेगी और खास तौर से जो हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी इलाके और बिहार के इलाके हैं–यहां की मिलों की हालत तो और भी ज्यादा दयनीय है। ये मिलें 100 वर्ष से ऊपर की हैं, इन का प्रोडक्शन लगातार घटता गया है, इन की मशीनें बहुत पुरानी हो गई हैं, खंडहर हो गई हैं–इस के कई कारण हैं एक तरफ इन की प्रोडक्शन गिरने का कारण इन की पुरानी और घिसी हुई मशीनरी है, दूसरी तरफ जो पिछली सरकार की थी, जनता पार्टी के आने से पहले जो सरकार थी, वह नीति के मामले में साफ नहीं थी, कई मुहीं से बोला करती थी। कभी कहा गया कि हम इन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे, कभी कहा गया कि इन मिलों का समाजीकरण करेंगे, कभी मिल मालिकों से चुनावों में चन्दे के रूप में रुपया लिया गया। इस तरह से इन को लूट करने की पूरी छूट दे दी गयी। जब नीति में द्विविधा हो, संकल्प में द्विविधा हो तो उस का असर बहुत से मिल मालिकों पर भी हुआ। इस डर से मिल मालिकों ने और सरकार द्वारा जो तमाम प्रकार की उन्हें छूट दी गयी, उस के बल पर उन्हों ने उस पैसे का इस्तेमाल बजाय मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण में करने, उन्हों ने दूसरे धंधों और रोजगार में किया। इस तरह से चीनी मिलें खटारा होती रहीं। बहुत सी मिलों से वे मशीनें भी निकास कर ले गये।

अब मान्यवर, सवाल यह उठता है कि अगर यह स्थिति चलती रही तो इस का परिणाम क्या होगा। इस का सब से पहले असर किसानों पर पड़ता है। दूसरा असर यह होता है कि सरकार इन को स्वयं मार्डरेनाइज करे या इन मिलों को मरने दे। अगर ये मिलें मर जाती हैं तो इस का असर भी वहां के किसानों पर पड़ता है, गांव की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर पड़ता है। एक यही कैश क्राप है जिस के बल पर वहां का किसान अपनी आर्थिक हालत को सुधार सकता है।

मान्यवर, गन्ना एक पेरिशेबल कमोडिटी है। अगर समय पर गन्ने को पेरा नहीं जाता है तो वह बर्बाद हो जाता है। पिछले साल लाखों रुपए का गन्ना जला दिया गया क्योंकि गन्ना मिलें पेर नहीं सकीं। कम्पल्स को तो एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाया जा सकता है या पहुंचाया जा सकता है मगर गन्ना एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पहुंचाना कठिन होता है। मान लीजिए पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में मिलें खत्म हो जाती हैं तो वहां का गन्ना हम दूसरी जगह नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं। अगर वहां की मिलें खत्म हो जाएं, मर जाएं तो इस का असर वहां के किसानों पर पड़ेगा।

मान्यवर, 1965 में एक सेन शुगर इंक्वायरी कमीशन बिठाया गया था उस ने भी हमारे इलाके की मिलों के बारे में कहा है। उस ने जो कहा है वह मैं कोट करता हूं—

"The Sen Sugar Enquiry Commission, 1965 has clearly said that it is a paradox that the Southern industry owes its growth and development to the favourable pricing policy and other governmental measures. The growth of the Southern industry had been at the cost of the Northern Sugar factories. It was given many advantages and the Government had held it in many ways for realisation of better sugar prices than the Northern Sugar industry.

It is true that sugar factories in North are situated very closely to each other and because of the lack of development work on cane, road, drainage and irrigation, the availability of cane to each factory could not be increased. The lower utilisation of their capacity was the main cause for their financial assistance."

यह सारी स्थिति उस ने बतायी है। हमारे यहां गन्ने का उत्पादन बहुत अच्छा होता है। मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरा जिला बस्ती नम्बर एक पर है जहां कि गन्ने का सब से अच्छा उत्पादन होता है। बिहार में हरिनगर भी नम्बर एक पर आता है। वहां भी सब से अच्छा गन्ने का उत्पादन होता है। हम इतना गन्ने पैदा कर के क्या करेंगे अगर उस की खपत के लिए, उस की पिराई के लिए, व्यवस्था नहीं होती।

मान्यवर, आप को जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में एक भी नयी मिल नहीं खुली है। जो भी सुविधायें इन वर्षों में दी जानी चाहियें थीं वे नहीं दी गयीं। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि मिलों को मारने के बजाय इसको पुनर्जीवित करने का ऊपाय खोजा जाना चाहिए। वहां आप को आर्थिक सहायता देनी चाहिये लेकिन पुराने तरीके पर नहीं। इस कमिटमेंट के साथ आप सहायता दें कि मिलों को मोडर्नाइज करना होगा। अगर मिल मालिक इस को करने में असक्षम होते हैं तो निर्मम हो कर इन मिलों के मैनेजमेंट को आप को अपने कब्जे में ले लेना चाहिये। एक और बात भी है।

[श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी]

जिन मिलों को सरकार ने लिया है या जो मिलें रिसीवरशिप में हैं वे भी सरकार के ऊपर एक बोझ बन गई हैं। उन्हों ने कमा कर के आप को नहीं दिया है। केवल प्राइवेट मिलों पर ही किसानों का गन्ने का बकाया नहीं है बल्कि सहकारी मिलों, सरकारी मिलों पर भी किसानों के गन्ने के दाम बकाया है। चाहे सरकारी मिलें हों या सहकारी मिलें हों या प्राइवेट मिलें हों एक नीति आप को साफ तौर पर बनानी होगी कि इन मिलों को किस तरह से मार्डरेनाइज किया जा सकता है इन मिलों से किस तरह से पुरानी मशीनों की जगह नई मशीनें लगाई जा सकती हैं और इस के क्या उपाय हो सकते हैं, यह आप को तय करना चाहिये।

रिक्वरी का सवाल भी पैदा होता है। रिक्वरी को देख कर ही गन्ने के दाम भी तय किये जाते हैं। हम सब से अच्छा गन्ना बोयें, गन्ने का अच्छा बीज बोएं, अच्छा पानी उस को दें अच्छी खाद दें, अच्छी बिजली आदि सब का इंतजाम करें लेकिन अगर मिलों की मशीनें घटिया होंगी, घिसी हुई होंगी, तो वे उतनी रिक्वरी नहीं दे सकती हैं। अब इस चीज का नुकसान किसान को सहना पड़ता है। इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने साढ़े बारह रुपये गन्ने का दाम तय किया है। इस को ले कर बहुत से मिल मालिक हाई कोर्ट में चले गए और स्टे ले आए। आज किसान इतना संगठित नहीं है, इतना साधन सम्पन्न नहीं है, वर्ना इस पर भी वह मुकदमा कर सकता था और कह सकता था कि उस का कसूर क्या है, उस के गन्ने का कसूर क्या है। यह जो अन्याय उस पर हर तरीके से और हर स्तर पर होता है यह बन्द होना चाहिये। सरकार को इस के बारे में कोई ठोस कदम उठाने चाहियें।

आप ने डिकंट्रोल की नीति अपनाई। इस नीति का एक पक्ष तो अच्छा है कि चीनी की खपत बढ़ गई है जैसे आप के आंकड़ों से पता चलता है। लेकिन उस के साथ साथ इस का कुछ असर हमारी मिलों पर और गन्ना किसान पर भी पड़ा है। अगर चीनी को बिल्कुल खुला छोड़ दिया जाए, स्वतन्त्र छोड़ दिया जाए तो उस का परिणाम होगा कि उस की कीमतें बहुत कम हो जायेंगी। जो प्राइस आप ने स्टीपुलेट की थी, जो कीमत आप ने निश्चित की थी 2 रुपये 75 पैसे उस से आज कीमतें बहुत नीचे चली गई हैं, 2 रुपये पचास पैसे, 45 पैसे 40 पैसे और 35 पैसे तक आ गई हैं। 2 रुपये 75 पैसे में एक्साइज ड्यूटी, कनवर्शन आदि सब टैक्स शामिल थे। अब चूंकि दाम बहुत नीचे आ गए हैं इस वास्ते मिलों की वित्तीय स्थिति भी बिगड़ी है। महाराष्ट्र की मिलों, दक्षिण भारत की मिलों पर शायद इस का उतना असर न पड़ा हो लेकिन बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की मिलों पर इस का बहुत ज्यादा प्रतिकूल असर पड़ा है। अब दो तीन बातें आप कर सकते हैं। पहली बात यह है कि आप रेग्युलेटिड रिलीजिज कर सकते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक ही बार में पूरी मार्किट को फ्लड कर दिया जाए। अब तक ऐसा ही हुआ है। जिस का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि दाम गिर गए हैं। इस वास्ते आप चीनी की रिलीजिज को रेगुलेट करें और इस तरह से आप दामों को चेक कर सकते हैं।

माचिस, टायर, टी इंडस्ट्रीज में आप एक्साइज ड्यूटी आदि बड़ी और छोटी इकाई के आधार पर निर्धारित करते हैं, बड़ी इकाई में और छोटी इकाई आप एक्साइज ड्यूटी में फर्क करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उसी प्रकार से आप को इन मिलों में भी फर्क करना चाहिये। इसी प्रकार से और भी आप सुविधायें उनको दें लेकिन सुविधाओं के साथ शर्त यह होनी चाहिये कि वे सुविधायें मौज मस्ती के लिए नहीं, दूसरी चीजों में लगाने के लिए नहीं दी जानी चाहियें बल्कि मिलों की मशीनरी को मार्डनाइज करने के लिए ही उन सुविधाओं का उपयोग हो। मिलें इसके बारे में अंडरटेकिंग दें और आप भी इस की जांच करते रहें कि इन सुविधाओं का इस्तेमाल मशीनरी को मार्डनाइज करने के लिए हो रहा है या नहीं। किसान और मिलों का हित, देश और सरकार का हित सब एक दूसरे से गुथे हुए हैं। इस दृष्टि से इस पर आप को नए तरीके से, क्रान्तिकारी तरीकों से सोचने की आवश्यकता है। इस का कारण यह है कि हमारे ग्राम्य जीवन का, उस की इकोनोमी का यही गन्ना एक आधार है। इस उद्योग को आप को मरने नहीं देना चाहिये। इस के आप को पुनर्जीवित करना चाहिये, इस को नई जिन्दगी प्रदान करनी चाहिये, इस को आधुनिक बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Sir, the main object of this Bill is to ensure that sugar mills start crushing cane without undue delay, so that the interests of the cane growers are protected. As I understand it, for the last several years, the sugar-cane growers, particularly cooperative sugar factories, have represented to the previous Government and this Government. They have not been given due consideration. They have huge overheads. There are nearly 86 mills, including those in UP and Bihar which are leading in this regard. The reason for this position is that the sugar cane growers are not capable of paying the cane price fixed by the State Governments. The Andhra Pradesh Government has directed the factories to give Rs. 120 irrespective of the rates fixed by Government, viz., ranging from Rs 8.50. When we raise it here, we are told that it is the look-out of the State Government. When we raise it there, they say it is the responsibility of the Central Government.

The sugar factories, particularly the cooperative sugar factories have

no voice in this country. It is an industry which is simply producing and supplying to the Government of India. In my opinion, it is only the Government of India which has been benefited. It is taking away the excise duty without providing any service to the people and to the growers, or providing inputs. The cost of production in the factory has also gone up because of the recommendations of wage board etc. This is my experience. The sugar industry is at present in a bad shape. That is why the Government has come into the picture after many years. Last year, at the beginning of the cane crushing season. viz., 1st October 1977, the sugar mills were having a carry-over stock of 15.75 lakh tonnes of sugar from the previous crop. The year 1977-78, upto 30th September, produced a record crop of about 182 million tonnes of sugarcane. The production of sugar also broke all previous records and was 64.72 lakh tonnes against 48.40 lakh tonnes produced during the previous year. The releases of sugar from the sugar mills during the crop year, 1977-78 were 44.76 lakh tonnes of sugar for internal consumption and 2.53 lakh tonnes for export, or a total of 47.29 lakh tonnes. Thus, at the end of the crop year i.e. 30-9-78 the mills were left with a staggering stock of 33.18 lakh tonnes. This is an unprecedented stock of sugar with the mills, and this has created numerous problems for them. Their godowns are full to the brim and they are incurring huge interest etc. charges on the stocks held by them.

Just now, the Minister said that the open market price was Rs. 220. Taxes and excise duty come to Rs. 39 or Rs. 40. Thus it comes to one-fourth. Before we replace this Ordinance by this Act, Government should consider how to get rid of the taxes.

The open market prices of sugar fallen steeply. The new sugarcane crop is also reported to be almost as big as that of 1977-79. The Government is rightly applying pressure to the sugar mills to start crushing of cane early, to safeguard the interests of the cane growers. The sugar mills are in a really difficult position. According to my information, they have been given notice that they will be taken over if they do not start crushing by 30th November. In some areas the season has not yet started. Without noticing the variations in local conditions, they have given notice and come out with an ordinance. That is why it has come in the Press that 165 factories are to be taken over. Without knowing the facts, without caring for the local conditions, they pass an order. We the farmers do not hold any brief for the mills because the mills are not looking after the interest of the growers. Sugar industry has come down to a halt because all these years. they were having the old, rotten, out-moded machinery in U.P. and Bihar; they are 50 or 60 years old. They cannot crush more than a very limited capacity. They have not been modernised though in the olden days they reaped heavy profits. Now they have come with this proposal. Why three years only? Why do they not natonalise them straightaway? Do they want to modernise the mills and remove the old machinery and put the old management? Do you want to spend public money for this and then give them back to them? I am prepared to ask for their nationalisation and even in 1969 the entire Congress, when the Congress was one, we passed a resolution for nationalising the sugar industry. But neither the previous government nor this government had considered all those things. We have been encouraged to start cooperatives. Several times I wrote to the previous government and to this government also. They want to eliminate middlemen so that the canegrowers could get a remunerative price for their crop, and consumers could

[Shri K. Mayathevaryana]

get sugar at reasonable prices. The farmers have now become bonded labour, bonded shareholders. Even though they have paid their share capital, that has already been deducted, every year they are told that they must pay Rs. 5 extra for all these things, Rs. 5 per tonne. This is additional share capital, when the share capital has already been exceeded. There is the bylaw and other things but people do not know; ordinary men do not know; only some people, officials know the exact position. We passed that bylaw and now it has come to my neck in the society because every time they are asking. In 1968-69 the number of cooperative factories were 69 and private factories were 136 together there were 205 factories; in 1977-78 cooperatives are 129 and private 158; together they are 287. All the 129 factories are modernised; they are running. Some factories are there; local conditions vary. The Government of India's policy has ruined the sugar industry in South India. In Andhra in 1974 when we started cooperative factories, the price was 149, agreed price, in the entire country. All of a sudden you appoint a committee, ICS Officer is appointed; he does some calculation or miscalculation. On what basis have they calculated and arrived at 117? I asked that question then. In U.P. and Bihar it was fixed at a particular level to satisfy some officers, some people there, to satisfy a Minister in the then Cabinet. Now this Government also is doing the same thing. They can nationalise the whole thing. This is the only industry which has been organised on cooperative lines to get benefits to farmers.

This industry has been ruined so far as farmers in South India are concerned. Yesterday I raised the question of the price of wheat and the price of rice. There is no differentiation between the earlier Government and this Government so far as agriculture is concerned. When I raised the issue four or five years ago, they said that in UP and Bihar the per-acre yield of sugarcane is less than in South India. Suppose I grow something for which the local climatic conditions are not suitable, suppose I grow apple and I do not get even one apple, will you give compensation to me? In that way, if you want to help the farmers in northern India, please give money from the exchequer. You should not help them at the cost of the farmers in South India, because you have developed these crops only recently. Andhra has produced sugarcane as early as 1847 in the Godavari area. One Mr. Cotton surveyed the Godavari area and has given the figures in this book entitled "The Engineering Works of the Godavari Delta—A descriptive and historical account" published by the Madras Government in 1896. Here Mr. Cotton says:

> "I should not omit in this paper to mention that the prosperity of Rajahmundry has now as sound a foundation as possible in a foreign trade of the safest kind. It has now six staple articles of commerce, viz., (1) Sugar to England, (2) Rice to Bourbon, England and France, (3) Gram to Bourbon, (4) Tobacco to various places, (5) Hemp to England and (6) Oilseeds to England and France."

He has also given a statement showing the value of goods exported by sea from the District of Rajahmundry from 1843-44 to 1850-51. Articles worth lakhs of rupees have been exported every year. That is the tradition of Andhra. That shows how they were advanced even in those days and how they were sacrificing irrespective of the price or income they got. The Andhra sugar industry now has been ruined. One factory in Andhra - The Bhimadole Cooperative sugar factoro f which I am the Founder-Chairman, has no capacity to pay one instalment to the Industrial Finance Corporation, even though it has crushed cane or five full seasons. The Government of India and the State Government are standing surety for our loans, but they are not collecting the money from them.

They want to attach only the shareholders' property. I have paid Rs. 10,000 towards share capital after borrowing from the banks and by way of interest alone I have paid Rs. 8,000 in the last six years.

Instead of appointing several commissions against politicians, I request the Government to appoint a commission against some of the sugar factories who have spent more than our factory I demand this from Barnalaji. The Finance Ministry, the Home Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry promised several times to order an enquiry but they have not acted. I want to give a list of 2 sugar factories which were commissioned in 1974-75. I have spent only Rs. 3.3 crores only on my factory, out of which Rs 1.47 crores were spent on machinery, whereas some factories have spent Rs. 4 to 6 crores out of which Rs. 2 to 3 crores were spent on machinery. I want the Government to enquire into this matter.

I have been representing many times "Please allow us free sale" and they did not agree. But now that the farmers in northern India are suffering, they have come out with the introduction of dcentrol.

So. I would request Shri Barnala to enquire how they lost in 1975. Though our Co-operation Minister has also sent a team and the have examined the position, they have not given any report.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unless he concludes, I will call the next speaker.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I hope the Government will give due consideration to all my suggestions, particularly enquire how those who have spent more have benefited and how those who have spent less have lost. This is my only request.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : (रीवां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस विधेयक पर हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं यह एक सही दिशा में कदम तो है लेकिन वस्तुतः यह कोई स्थायी इलाज नहीं है। हमारे देश में इन चीनी मिलों ने असीम धनराशि कमायी है और इस कमाई के लिए उन्होंने न केवल गन्ना उत्पादकों को लूटा है बल्कि उपभोक्ताओं के साथ भी उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा अन्याय और शोषण किया है। इतना ही नहीं, इस सरकार को भी उन्हों ने धोखा दिया है। हम देखते हैं कि गन्ने की जब कभी कीमत तय की जाती है तो कभी भी उत्पादकों के साथ न्याय नहीं किया जाता, इस बात पर विचार नहीं किया जाता कि वस्तुतः उत्पादन का खर्च कितना है। गन्ना उत्पादन के लिए किसान को जो भी खर्च करना पड़ता है कभी भी वह पूरी राशि तय ही नहीं की जाती है और फिर जो तय भी होती है वह भी उन को मिलती नहीं है। अभी पिछले साल हम लोगों ने देखा कि यद्यपि राज्य सरकारों ने बारह साढ़े बारह रुपये प्रति क्विंटल गन्ने का भाव तय किया लेकिन किसानों को यह कीमत मिल नहीं सकी क्योंकि उन को विवश कर दिया गया कि वे कम भाव पर अपना गन्ना बेचें। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में तो स्थिति यह है कि गन्ने का अधिकांश भाग तो खांडसारी वगैरहके लिये बेचा जाता है जिसमें तो उन की लूट होती है, पूरा पैसा उन को वहां मिलता ही नहीं और जो गन्ना वह चीनी मिलों को भी देते हैं उस में भी जो बहुत बड़े बड़े किसान हैं वह तो सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की हुई कीमत पा जाते हैं लेकिन जो छोटे किसान होते हैं उन को तो मिल गेट से पर्चियां मिलती नहीं हैं, उन का गन्ना वहीं बड़े किसान खरीदते हैं। वह चार रुपया, पांच रुपया और पिछले साल तो साढ़े तीन रुपया प्रति क्विंटल के भाव से भी छोटे किसानों से गन्ना खरीदा गया। इस तरह किसानों की लूट हुई। किसान बरबाद हो गया। उस की आर्थिक स्थिति समूल नष्ट हो गई क्यों कि कितना तो उसे खर्च करना पड़ा और चार रुपया साढ़े चार रुपया प्रति क्विंटल उसे कीमत मिली। इतना ही नहीं, जैसा कि पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा और इस के पहले भी इस पर बहस हो चुकी है, कुछ गन्ना तो लोगों को जला देना पड़ा क्योंकि उनको खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं था। विवश हो गए, लाचार हो कर उन को यह हानि उठानी पड़ी। यही नहीं, जो कुछ भी यह छोटी मोटी रकम है, एक तो इतनी कम यह रकम होती है, वह भी समय पर उन को मिलती नहीं है। ये चीनी मिल मालिक गन्ना खरीद लेते हैं, लेकिन उन को पैसा देते नहीं हैं। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पिछले साल का 53 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है और सन् 52 से देखें तो सौ करोड़ रुपये से भी ज्यादा रुपया मिल मालिकों के ऊपर बकाया है। गन्ना उत्पादकों को वह नहीं मिल ा।

किसान किस तरह से गन्ने का उत्पादन करता है कर्ज लेता है, किस तरह से खाद देता है, किस तरह से कीटनाशक दवाइयां देता है, पानी देता है, बिजली कैसे उस को मिलती है, डीजल किस तरह से मिलता है, डीजल पम्प से किस तरह से वह पानी देता है, इन सब बातों पर विचार करें तो मालूम होगा कि किसान की बहुत बड़ी दुर्दशा है। कितना उत्पादन-खर्च है, और कितना उसे मिलता है? हर तरह से उस की मार है। एक तरफ उत्पादन-खर्च के बराबर कीमत उस की तय न हो और फिर वह भी कीमत जो तय हो वह उस को मिले नहीं और फिर जो शक्कर बने वह खरीदे तो

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री]

उस को भी अधिक कीमत पर खरीदना पड़े, हर तरह से उस को घाटा ही घाटा उठाना पड़े, हर तरह से उस को मार ही मार पड़े यह तो वही बात हो गई कि—

ग्रह गृहीत पुनि बात बस तापर बीछी मार।

ताहि पिआइये बारुणी कहहु काह उपचार ॥

हर तरह से उस की आर्थिक स्थिति को नष्ट करने का यह काम चला हुआ है। यह सरकार उन्हें संरक्षण नहीं दे पाती है और यह सरकार मिल मालिक तो खैर, उन को लूटने पर तुले हुए ही हैं और इन का मुनाफा देखिये तो बहुत सीधी सी बात है, दस प्रतिशत से कम तो रिकवरी शायद ही कहीं होती हो, यह एवरेज है। कहीं ज्यादा है कहीं कुछ कम हो सकता है और साढ़े बारह रुपया प्रति क्विंटल देखें तो 1 रुपया 25 पैसे होता है, उस पर रंग मसाला मजदूरी वगैरह लगा लीजिए तो 1 रुपया 60 पैसे किलो से अधिक कीमत होनी ही नहीं चाहिये। लेकिन पिछले दिनों जब दोहरी मूल्य प्रणाली चल रही थी तब वे चार रुपये किलो और साढ़े चार रुपये किलो चीनी बेचते रहे जिस पर कोई रोक नहीं थी। जो लेवी की चीनी उन से ली जाती थी उस का 2 रुपये 35 पैसे या उस से कुछ कम का भाव दिया जाता था और कहा गया कि वे घाटा सह रहे हैं। उन्होंने घाटा कभी नहीं सहा है। पिछले साल एक्साइज में भी काफी राहत दी गई जिस के कारण उन को अरबों रुपए का मुनाफा हुआ। एक तरफ एक्साइज में भी राहत और उधर कीमत भी ज्यादा, इस तरह से खुले बाजार में बेचने पर उन्हों ने और भी ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाया। इस प्रकार से किसानों को लूटा गया। इस के बाद भी स्थिति यह होती है कि वे किसानों का गन्ना समय पर पेरेंगे नहीं ताकि लाचार हो कर किसानों को अधिक नुकसान उठाना पड़े। अगर किसान का गन्ना जल्दी खरीद लिया जाये तो वह उस भूमि में रबी की कोई दूसरी फसल बो ले। इस प्रकार से उस भूमि का एक दूसरी फसल के लिए भी उपयोग हो जाये। लेकिन जान बूझ कर किसान को विवश किया जाता है ताकि वह उस में दूसरी फसल न बो सके।

हमारी सरकार ने एक आर्डिनेंस निकाला है कि अगर चीनी मिलें समय पर पेराई शुरू न करें तो सरकार उन को तीन साल के लिए अपने हाथ में ले लेगी आप ने यह ठीक किया कि सरकार मिलों को अपने हाथ में ले लेगी ताकि किसान समय पर अपना गन्ना बेच सकें और निर्धारित भाव उन को मिल सके –इतनी बात तो ठीक है। लेकिन तीन वर्ष के लिए ही क्यों? उस के बाद फिर आप मिल लौटा देंगे। इतनी बड़ी कृपा क्यों? फिर एक मजे की बात यह है कि उन को आप मुआवजा भी देंगे और तीन वर्ष के बाद मिल भी लौटा देंगे। इस विधेयक के अनुसार आप तीन वर्ष से अधिक मिल अपने पास रोक नहीं सकेंगे। अगर पांच सौ टन से कम पेराई की क्षमता होगी तो पांच सौ रुपए और अगर इस से अधिक की क्षमता होगी तो साढ़े 12 सौ रुपए तक का मुआवजा दिया जायेगा। उन की मशीन भी नई हो जाये, उन को मुआवजा भी मिलता रहे और तीन वर्ष के बाद फिर अपनी मिल पा जायें–यह मैं समझता हूं बहुत ही अपर्याप्त कदम है। यह कोई सही कदम नहीं है। यह तो उन के फायदे के लिए है। राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक नीति के अनुकूल भी यह कदम नहीं है।

यदि आप किसानों को फायदा देना चाहते हैं तो उस का एक ही तरीका है। आप गेहूं और चावल के लिए समर्थन मूल्य तय करते हैं। पिछले साल गेहूं के लिये 112.50 रु0 का भाव था। यदि किसान को इस से कम दाम मिलें तो सरकार उस को खरीद लेती है लेकिन गन्ने के लिए क्या है? गन्ने का भाव आप ने 10 रुपया क्विंटल तय किया है। अगर इस से कम मूल्य पर गन्ना बिकता है तो उस के लिए आप के पास क्या उपाय है। जिस से किसान को उस रुपए का भाव मिल जाय? ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि उस गन्ने को आप खरीद लेंगे क्योंकि आप उस को खरीद कर करेंगे क्या? आप के पास कोई मिल नहीं है। इसलिए इस का एक ही समाधान है कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। जहां पर सहकारिता के आधार पर चीनी मिलें चलाई जा रही हैं वहां पर किसानों के हितों का संरक्षण होता है तथा मजदूरों के हितों का भी संरक्षण होता है। बिहार सरकार ने चीनी मिलों को अपने हाथ में लेने का अच्छा निर्णय किया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी इस की घोषणा की थी लेकिन दूसरे प्रदेशों में जहां पर सरकार ने मिलों को अपने हाथ में नहीं लिया है, जहां पर मिलों का समाजीकरण नहीं किया गया है वहां पर इस विधेयक के द्वारा आप किसानों के हितों का संरक्षण नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस का एक ही उपाय है कि आप गन्ना उत्पादकों, मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों तथा उपभोक्ताओं का एक संगठन बनायें, सहकारी समितियों का निर्माण करें और उन मिलों का प्रबन्ध हमेशा हमेशा के लिए उस के हाथ में देदें। इस के अतिरिक्त कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं है। अन्यथा किसानों के हितों का संरक्षण किसी तरह से भी आप नहीं कर सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन तो करता हूं लेकिन साथ साथ माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूं कि हमारे बरनाला जी और भानु प्रताप सिंह जी भी दोनों ही किसान हैं किसानों के हितों के प्रति जागरूक रहें, हमारी सरकार भी अपने को ग्रामीण हितों तथा ग्रामीण विकास के प्रति कृतसंकल्प मानती है जिसके लिए हम ने वचन भी दिया है ऐसी स्थिति में इस प्रकार का आधे मन से किया गया उपाय न तो किसानों को विशेष लाभ दे सकेगा और न ही चीनी उद्योग को कोई लाभ पहुंचा सकेगा। हम व्यवस्थित ढंग से चीनी उद्योग का विकास भी नहीं कर सकेंगे। आज हमारे पास 65 लाख टन चीनी है, हम उस को विदेशों में भी नहीं भेज सकते हैं क्योंकि वहां पर कीमत कम है। केवल साढ़े 6 लाख टन चीनी का सौदा हो पाया है फिर बाकी चीनी का क्या होगा? साढ़े 44 लाख टन चीनी की खपत हमारे देश में होगी लेकिन बाकी चीनी का क्या होना? पिछले साल का चीनी का भण्डार अलग है तो एक अव्यवस्थित ढंग से हमारे देश में यह काम चला हुआ है। इसको व्यवस्थित ढंग से करना है तो इसका एक ही उपाय है कि इस पर समाज का पूर्ण नियन्त्रण या राष्ट्रीयकरण हो, तभी हम अपने उद्देश्य की, जो इसमें घोषित किए गये है, पूर्ति कर सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill subject to the condition that it is brought with bona fide intention and with the object of safeguarding the interest of the farmers who are undergoing untold hardships and difficulties in South, especially in Tamil Nadu this year.

I need not mention repeatedly that this Government is discriminating in the fixation of price for paddy grown in the South compared that fixed for wheat, which is nearly three or four times the price fixed for rice. It is done with the object of supporting wheat and not to support rice grown in the South. Even in the language issue, you are discriminating. Therefore, I request that the Government should not discriminate in the price fixation. I would request the Government to consider very sympathetically the payment of a higher price to the farmers in Tamil Nadu.

Specifically speaking, this year, the price has fallen in Tamil Nadu due to various reasons which are well known to the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Barnala and the hon. Prime Minister.

A few weeks back, Mr. Kolanthaivelu, the hon. Minister of Agriculture in Tamil Nadu, and Mr. Ponnaian, the hon. Minister of Transport, called on the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture. I come to understand that they pleaded with them for enhancing the price fixed for cane and also for subsidy. I am told by them specifically that neither the Prime Minister nor the Agriculture Minister were sympathetically considering their request. This is a very peculiar situation. I am told that the Prime Minister was not even hearing the hardships and the difficulties of the farmers in Tamil Nadu. I strongly condemn such an attitude of the Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

I request the Government to pay bonus to the employees of the various mills in sugar industry. Speaking from my personal experience, though I am not an employee of any sugar mill, I have got some practical experience, which I had from my constituency, from Tamil Nadu and from various States in the South, I would say that the employees working in mills in the sugar industry are not being protected as compared to those in mills in other industries.

Regarding the payment of bonus, Tamil Nadu Government could pay a certain amount this year. The State Government could pay fifty per cent of bonus for Deepavali and fifty per cent for Pongal. For that also the State Government represented and pleaded strongly for Central assistance so that they could pay the full amount for Deepavali. But this also seems to have been denied by the Central Government. If you are going to deny all the requests and all reasonable bona fide recommendations of the Tamil Nadu Government, I do not think that you are having any interest in safeguarding the interest of the farmers of Tamil Nadu, much less of the South. I want to emphasise this point repeatedly. I may not be wrong and failing in my duty by saying so.

In every mill, as we all know, the farmers are contributing a certain amount to the mills as their deposits. The mills are taking Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 for every supply of cane in course of their supplies to the mills for crushing. There is, therefore, a lot of money accumulated with the various mills in every farmer's name. I am told by the farmers that even the interest accrued in favour of their contributions is not being paid to them. In Tamil Nadu, the State Government was paying the interest accrued in favour of the contributions made by the farmers by way of bonus to the farmers who were members of those mills by supplying cane grown by them to those mills. I request the Central Government to consider this point favourably and give a considerable aid and finan-

[(Shri K. Mayathevar]

cial assistance to the Government of Tamil Nadu and other southern State Governments to protect the interests of the farmers.

Finally, in clause 5 of the Bill, you are appointing the Custodian for the control and the management of various mills which are to be taken over by the Government. It is a welcome feature. But as far as I know and you all know, the IAS officers and high officials, although they are more intelligent than the farmers, are ordinary human-beings and they are unable to understand the practical problems and difficulties of the farmers on the one hand and they do not understand the real and *bona fide* difficulties of the employees on the other hand. Therefore, in the interest of the employees of those mills and in the interest of the farmers who are members of those mills, I would plead with the Government to appoint an advisory committee to give advice to the Custodian of the mills. I am not pleading for the appointment of an advisory committee at the Central Government level or at the State Government level. That is not required as far as my opinion goes. I would request the Government to appoint an advisory committee to give advice to the Custodian of the mills and that advisory committee should consist of members and the representatives from the employees on the one hand and the farmers on the other hand. The worst sufferers are the employees and the farmers.

With these words, I conclude my short speech and I convey my thanks to the Chair for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Bill.

श्रीमती सरोजखापर्डे (बम्बई उत्तर-उपाध्यक्ष मध्य) : महोदय, मैं तो ज्यादा समय नहीं लेने वाली हूं। इस बिल का विरोध तो कोई नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से यह एक हाफ हार्टेड मेजर है। इससे सवाल बिल्कुल हल होने वाला नहीं है। जिन के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है, गन्ने के जो उत्पादक हैं, उन को इससे ईको ज्यादा फायदा होने वाला नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखें कि बहुत से मेम्बर लोगों ने यह कहा कि शूगर इन्डस्ट्री अभी सरप्लस हो रही है। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानती हूं। सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियतें, महाराष्ट्र में तो हम ने देखा है, चीनी मिलों को मिलती हैं। जब ये शूगर मिल बनाते हैं तब भी शेयरहोल्डर करके नैशनल कोऑपरेटिव से उनको मदद मिलती है और यह मदद जो डिवेलप्ड एरियाज हैं उन में पचास परसेंट और जो अनडिवेलप्ड एरियाज हैं उन में 65 परसेंट मिलती है। उनको इस मदद के बारे में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। आप मिलों के मुनाफों को देखें तो बहुत से सालों से उनको बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा होता आया है। चीनी डिकन्ट्रोल हुआ है और उसकी वजह से चीजें कुछ नीचे आई हैं और इन लोगों ने चिल्लाना शुरू कर दिया है। लेकिन इतने दिनों तक इन लोगों ने बहुत मुनाफा कमाया है और देश की जनता को, कंज्यूमर्ज को बाजू में रख कर पांच पांच रुपया किलो चीनी बेची है, इस तरह से भारी मुनाफे इन लोगों ने कमाए हैं। असल में तो सरकार को चीनी मिलों का नैशनलाइजेशन कर देना चाहिए था। लेकिन आप यह नहीं करना चाहते हैं। इसीलिए यह हाफ हार्टिड मेजर यह लोग लाये हैं।

इस बिल के दो पार्ट हैं। पहले में कहा गया है कि जो मिलें समय पर शुरू नहीं करती हैं उन को अपने ताबे में ले लेंगे। मैं आपके सामने एक सीरियस बात रखना चाहती हूं। इस चीज का सैबोटाज करने की कोशिश डिपार्टमेंट से ही हो रही है। मेरे पास यह कान्फिडेंशल सर्कुलर है इंडियन शूगर मिल्ज एसोसियेशन का। इसका नम्बर है 56/111 आफ 1978। यह पंद्रह नवम्बर, का है। इस में एसोसियशन ने साफ साफ बताया है आर्डिनेंस निकलने के बाद—

I will quote:

"The ordinance was considered by the Committee of the Association at an Emergent Meeting yesterday. The matter has been also discussed personally with the authorities."

आथोरिटीज के साथ पर्सनली डिस्कस करने के बाद उन्होंने कहा है कि हम इस में से कैसे रास्ता निकालेंगे। उन्होंने कहा है :—

"It is understood that Government is likely to accept any reasonable explanation in this behalf and factories should not apprehend any particular difficulty in starting according to their normal schedule."

इसका साफ मतलब यह है कि आथोरिटीज उन से मिली हुई है और मिल कर इको सैबोटाज करने की कोशिश में हैं। इसी वास्ते एसोसिएशन ने कहा कि घबराओ मत। इतना ही नहीं एसोसिएशन

ने पूरी की पूरी इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर दे दी है। यह भी कह दिया है कि अगर गन्ने की कीमत नहीं दी जाती है तो भी घबराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है और अगर हम परसनली रिप्रिजेंट करेंगे तो यह बात भी सुनी जाएगी। यह सब सर्वसुलर में कहा गया है। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि इस की जांच संसदीय महोदय को करनी चाहिए और पता लगाना चाहिए कि कौन है जो यह आश्वासन दे रहा है और कह रहा है कि अगर आप परसनली आ कर डिफिकल्टीज पेश करना चाहेंगे तो आपको परसनल हीयरिंग मिलेगी। जल्दी से मिलें न शुरू करने के बारे में हमारी सुनवाई होगी। आपने इस काम के लिए जो प्रोसीजर निर्धारित किया है वह बहुत टाइम कंज्यूमिंग प्रोसीजर है और उससे कुछ फायदा नहीं होगा।

आपकी स्टेटमेंट से मालूम होता है कि जिन मिलों ने किसानों के गन्ने का पैसा नहीं दिया है उनमें से केवल छः के खिलाफ आपने एक्शन लिया है। हमारे पास लिस्ट है जिस में तीस तीस लाख तो मजदूरों की मजदूरी नहीं दी गई है और एक करोड़ से भी ज्यादा गन्ने वाले किसानों को गन्ने की कीमत अदा नहीं की गई है। शुगर फैक्ट्री वाले किसान को भी चूसते हैं और मजदूर को भी चूसते हैं। तीस लाख रुपया किसानों का नहीं दिया और सतरह लाख रुपया मजदूरों का नहीं दिया। आप उनको परमिशन दे देते हैं चीनी बेचने की तो उस पैसे का वे अपने कामों में इस्तेमाल कर लेते हैं। अब किसानों का और मजदूरों का पैसा कौन देगा? क्यों नहीं ऐसी फैक्ट्रियों को आप अपने कब्जे में ले लेते हैं लेकिन ऐसा आपका इरादा दिखाई नहीं देता है। संरक्षण प्रदान करने का ही आपका इरादा है। आप पैसा तो उन को दे देते हैं लेकिन क्या गारण्टी है कि वह पैसा बाद में आपको वापिस मिल जाएगा? ऐसे हाफ हार्टिड मेजर्स से कुछ काम नहीं होगा। अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि गन्ने की गारण्टीड प्राइस ये लोग दे देंगे तो यह आपकी भूल है। इन लोगों का एक तरीका है। ये लोग उनको कर्जा देते हैं। नहीं तो और कुछ थोड़ा देते हैं और उनको बाकी का पैसा नहीं देते हैं। इसके लिए एक कामप्रीहैंसिव किल आना चाहिए जिससे उनको भी गारण्टी मिलेगी और मजदूरों को भी गारण्टी मिलेगी। आज बहुत जगह प्रोवीडेंट फण्ड का पैसा नहीं मिलता है, बोनस नहीं मिलता है मजदूरों को और गन्ना उत्पादकों को भी कोई गारण्टी नहीं है। लेकिन मालिकों का मुनाफा चलता है।

एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में आप देखें कि उनका जो फन्क्शन है वह भी गलत है। उनकी ए सोसियेशन की खुद की रिपोर्ट है प्रोडक्शन के बारे में भी और एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में भी। उन्होंने कहा है कि 6.4 लाख टन अभी पोसिबिलिटी है एक्सपोर्ट करने की। अब तक 1973-74 में उन्होंने 4.39 लाख टन एक्सपोर्ट की, इतने में भी उनको मुनाफा होता था। इस समय कहते हैं कि 6.4 लाख टन एक्सपोर्ट करने की पौसिबिलिटी है। फिर भी चिल्लाते हैं कि हमें मुनाफा नहीं है, हम कहां से किसानों का पैसा दें। एक तरफ सरकार के सामने प्रोपोजल रखते हैं कि आपको गन्ना उत्पादकों को संरक्षण नहीं देना चाहिए। इन्होंने बताया है कि उनकी पांचों उंगलियां घी में रहती हैं, और हमारी सरकार इनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं करती है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आपको एक कदम उठाना है और वह यह कि इन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए और गन्ना किसानों की जो कीमत है वह मिलेगी इसका आश्वासन सरकार देगी तब ही काम होगा। नहीं तो हाफ हार्टेड मेजर से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। यही मुझे कहना है।

DR. BIJOY MONDAL (Bankura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this temporary taking over of the management of certain sugar undertakings by the Government. It is fairly beneficial to the cane-growers as well as to the agricultural labourers, the mill workers and the consumers; this will also enable us to maintain the production and the consumers will also get sugar at a reasonable price. We have found that, whenever there has been any crisis, Government has come forward to take effective steps to tide over the crisis. We have seen, in the matter of sugar policy, that Government has removed the control and thereby they have made sugar available to the consumers at a reasonable price. Partial control and rationing created an anomaly where the problem of black-marketing and non-availability of sugar was continuing. Naturally, the sugar policy that has been adopted now by the Government is an effective one and will be beneficial to the consumers.

Definitely, before taking over the management of the sugar undertakings some hearing should be given to the management, so that, if there is any difficulty, it can be mitigated. In the Bill there is such a provision. It is reasonable that some hearing should be given to the sugar management. I support it.

14.00 hrs.

A provision has been made in the Bill that some monthly amount should be paid to the sugar management. I think, it is an anomaly. This amount should not be paid. A suggestion has

[Shri Bijoy Mondal]

been made that rupee one per tonne be given to the mill-owner. But where there is loss, why should Government pay to the mill-owners this amount? I do not know why the Government has taken this step to pay them. So, in this context I suggest that a national sugar policy should be declared by the Government and if required, sugar industry should be nationalised so that..

14.01 hrs.

[*MR. SPEAKER in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER: You will continue later after the privilege matter is over.

14.02 hrs.

MOTION *RE.* THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES —*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up further consideration of the privilege matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I gave notice of a privilege motion against Mr. Stephen. You were not in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called for his comments. Mr. Govindan Nair.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I am on a point of order. That is with regard to this motion.

I think we are departing from the practice that has been in vogue in the House of Commons and even in this House to a certain extent. Therefore, I am drawing your kind attention to it. After the consideration motion is adopted, the first thing or the House to do is to hear the alleged offender or contemner and then alone the House can go into the substance of the matter. That is not being done. The Chair's duty is to call upon the alleged contemner or the offender to first make the submission and in the light of the submission, the House can go into a meaningful discussion of the substance of the matter.

Then again, Mr. Speaker, the practice that is in vogue in the House of Commons and which has been followed in this House in the case of Mr. Mudgal is that after the motion was made and the alleged offender had made the submission, the alleged offender was asked to withdraw from the House so that in the absence of the person affected a proper discussion could take place. Therefore, it would be my submission to you that you should call upon Mrs Gandhi to make her submission in this regard.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not the other two?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Yes, and the other two also. Now she happens to be in the House. I came to learn that she would be making her submission at 3 O'clock and therefore, I wanted to draw attention to the practice in this regard. So you should call upon her to make the submission and also the others. I think their attendance should also be ordered. Then the affected persons should be asked to withdraw from the House when the House goes into a full consideration of this. Then, in the light of those submissions, the House can proceed to discuss the matter. That is my submission. You should follow the practice. If you want, I can refer to the procedure in the Lok Sabha in 1951 as it was followed then in the Mudgal's case. The same practice should be adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: We have followed a particular procedure uptill now. We have heard many members. Therefore, I propose to hear some of the leaders of the Parties...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But this is the practice followed.

MR. SPEAKER: Quite right. But we have followed another procedure till now.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA When?

MR. SPEAKER: The whole of yesterday we had.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why cannot you call them even at this stage?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not propose to do it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This I am not able to understand—why the Chair should make a departure. May I submit that the departure can only be to this extent that in this House there are a number of motions.

In the House of Commons, there is only one motion; there are no other motions, so, the Chair has a duty to call upon the hon. Members to move their motions. That of course can be done. But, after the motions are made, then the first duty of the Chair is to call upon the alleged contemner to make the submission. What you did yesterday was only to this extent that you made a departure, that you called upon the hon. Members who had given notice of their motions. That has been done. But, before we go into them, you should call upon the persons concerned.....

MR. SPEAKER: We have adopted the procedure yesterday.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है।

MR. SPEAKER: I am answering one point of order. What is the point of order that you are raising? First of all I am dealing with this point of order.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह: मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि अगर आपने प्रोसीजर से कोई डिपार्चर किया है, और अगर वह आपको पायंट आउट कर दिया जावे, तो आप उसको एमेंड कर सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not amending the procedure. I have already adopted the procedure yesterday.

So far as Mudgal's case is concerned, it is not a case of privilege at all. It was not under the privilege provisions at all. (*Interruptions*). Why don't you hear me with patience? Ultimately, the House is the master of its procedure. If you had raised this objection yesterday before we started it, I could have considered it. Now we have started. It is not proper for me to shut out only some of them, having allowed others. Mr. Govindan Nair.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In Mudgal's case the procedure was this. In that case, the procedure to deal with a breach of privilege was adopted .It is not that Mr. Mudgal's case happenes to be on all-fours a case of breach of privilege. In that case, the procedure for breach of privilege was adopted. So it becomes a different thing altogether. You are trying to interpret it to the disadvantage of the House.

Mr. Speaker, the House would not be in a position to consider the matter in the presence of the person who has been affected.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How do you propose to look into this

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

matter? The House is entitled to know about this. Otherwise, the discussion is prejudiced.

M. SPEAKER: Yesterday, we have already started.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We have made the motions. Is it not the duty of the Chair to be fully conversant with the position in this matter? If the Chair is ignorant of the rules, nobody can help.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH (Kheri): Sir, I may be permitted.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Nair.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am formally moving my substitute motion as follows:—

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"Having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on November 21, 1978, wherein the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D. Sen, former Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation are found guilty of the breach of privilege and contempt of the House;

"This House do express its grave concern and its abhorrence that Shrimati Indira Gandhi occupying the high office of the Prime Minister should have misused her authority and power for causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and even institution of false cases against some officials who were collecting information for preparing an answer together with a Note for Supplementaries to a Starred Question in the Fifth Lok Sabha which amounted to a subversive interference under the normal functioning of the House and indeed of our Parliamentary democratic system specially of the accountability of the Executive to the legislature constituting thereby a clear and serious breach of the privilege and contempt of the House the least expected of a person who happened not only to be the head of the Government but also the Leader of the House;

"This House deems it necessary to emphasise that the methods and practices resorted to by the former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi which are a shame on our administration, and required to be assessed and dealt with a view to purging the administration of such elements;

"The House takes note of the findings of the Committee not only with a view to bringing the past offences to book but, more importantly, to prevent their recurrence through all necessary and effective measures against authoritarianism in any form or from any quarter as well as against nepotism, corruption and personal aggrandisement in high places.

"Attaching the greatest importance to the struggle both in Parliament and outside against all authoritarian anti-democratic trends and practices that tend to subvert Parliamentary democracy and denigrate and debase its institutions, this House is of the opinion that the democratic standards, and the dignity of this House would be best served by admonishing Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and accordingly the House do admonish her for her misdemeanours and impermissible conduct compounded by certain personal interests which this House strongly condemns".

Sir, we are discussing a very serious question of a judicial nature. I believe that the judge in you will assert and see that you don't ring the bell.

Now, we have set at rest the controversy whether this House has a

right to discuss this question and whether it is within our jurisdiction. That question was set at rest by our decision to take up this matter for discussion.

I heard the Leader of the Opposition yesterday. It is unfortunate that he could not convince anybody. On the question that a number of officers were harassed, I don't think, that even the Leader of the Opposition will object. It is an accepted fact. Secondly, these officers were trying to gather information about Maruti Ltd. to answer a question raised in Parliament. That also cannot be disputed. If you go into the evidence that has been presented before the Privileges Committee.... (*Interruptions*).

So, this interruption should not be counted in my time because I do not want to repeat all that has been already said. For example, take the evidence of Krishnaswamy. He says that he was bound to enquire into these matters of Maruti to supply the answer to the Ministry. That is all said. So, I do not want to go into all those details. You may disbelieve the evidence of Mr. Pai but how can you disbelieve the evidence of Mr. Chattopadhya. He is even now a follower of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. He says that he has never seen her so angry, so pret and so furious. We also know the connection between Maruti and Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Now, suppose, Sir, you want to start some enterprise.. (*Interruptions*) I am quoting only as an example. I do not know whether he has a son or not.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not making any mistake in doing that.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: And supposing on the basis of some question asked in Parliament the officers are regularly going and harassing will you not feel irritated over it! Will you not sometimes get angry over it! That is exactly what has happened in this case.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the present Prime Minister!

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: It may be the present Prime Minister or Jyotirmoy Bosu. Whosoever he may be as a human being, as a mother, when he or she felt that his son was harassed naturally one will get angry, furious and upset. What is wrong with it?

But unfortunately, Sir, she happened to be not only the Prime Minister but also the Leader of this House. I think the words Leader of the House have deeper and wider meaning than being the Chief of the Executive. It was her responsibility at that time to protect the interests and rights of this House and get any information we needed. And there, unfortunately, at that moment of time she forgot to protect the rights of this House. That is a very serious mistake that she committed. She surrendered the rights of this House to the feeling for her son.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Motherly feelings.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: These feelings dominated over her position as Leader of the House. That is what has happened. It will go down in the history that a person who by her own right rose to the highest rung of power in this country surrendered everything to the material and political ambitions of her son. I have no shadow of doubt in my mind that she committed breach of privilege and contempt of the House. I do not want to go into the atmosphere at that time; all that is well known. It should have been better for her to cooperate with the Privileges Committee, but unfortunately that also she did not do. Therefore, she was not fair to the Privileges Committee also.

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]

Now, we have to come to the other point that if she has committed breach of privilege, it is up to this House to punish her for that. There is no power in this country to question the decision we take and that is exactly the reason why we should be very magnanimous in our decision. She was the Prime Minister and had a brutal majority at that time. Are you not going to learn from this? This is the question that I want to ask the Prime Minister.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): We want to teach, not learn.

SHI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: That future will show.

Therefore, when it comes to the question of punishment, because there is nobody else to question us in our decision, we should be very magnanimous, very sobre and very generous. There should be no question of vendatta. Many of you suffered under her hands. Here is Dr. Subramaniam Swamy; he is violent with anger and he is feeling that here is an opportunity; that should not be your end. So also, I would say, to our hon. Prime Minister. Both of them may claim to be Gandhians.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But your Party has supported the termination....

SHI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: All right, we have done that.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Is that the question for discussion?

Let the Speaker arrange some time and we can discuss it. We are now discussing the motion moved by the Prime Minister, and I am speaking on my motion. Moreover, since there is no authority to question our decision, we should be very sober and magnanimous. This is my first point. The second point is that we have hauled her up here on the question of privilege. On the same question, on the criminality of the whole case, there is another case which has to come before a court, and the Supreme Court has permitted the formation of a special court to try her. This will also come before that court.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Even in my earlier speech, I demarcated the question of privilege. We are discussing the question of privilege Before the court will come another case about the criminality of the whole affair. Is she to be punished on the same facts? We have to take note of that factor also, and see that our punishment is the minimum.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The opinion of the Supreme Court is not binding on the House.

SHI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR. It is the lawyers who create all the problems. (*Interruption*). There is the third ad most important point which I want to impress on you: on a question of privilege, whether it is the Privileges Committee that has to make the decision, or it is this House which has to decide finally on the punishment, we should try as far as possible to arrive at an unanimous decision. If that is not possible—I know that is not possible—we should try at near-unanimity.

AN HON. MEMBER: Were all this tried in Dr. Swami's case?

SHI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: This is your mentality. This is what exactly I do not want. On a question of privilege, when we consider the punishment, just as in the Privileges Committee they tried to arrive at near-unanimity or maximum support,

here also we should try to have it. So many motions have been moved. Some people want to expel her, some people want her to be sent to prison. (*Interruptions*). It is my right. Otherwise I will move a motion of privilege. It is my right to argue my point. Many motions have come. Some people wanted to expel her, some people wanted to imprison her, and some others wanted both to imprison and expel her. As far as I am concerned, and our party is concerned, I think reason will dawn finally on all of you and you will accept the suggestion that I am going to make, viz. that we should punish her by reprimanding her. To-day you will not realize it. But you can take my words for it. Tomorrow you will realise it because you are creating a clear precedent of taking of the privilege of the previous House by this House. Your Prime Minister can be the next person to be brought before the House. So, you remember all these things. Then what will happen in the public? Therefore, I want you to calmly and cooly think over this and come to a decision which will be acceptable to all.

श्री नाथू सिंह (दौसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर है। मैंने सब से पहले अपना नाम दिया था इस मोशन पर बोलने के लिए, लेकिन आप ने मुझे नहीं बुलाया।

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

श्री नाथू सिंह : आपको मुझे बोलने का मौका देना पड़ेगा जब मैंने अपना नाम दिया है।

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): We all know that we are in the midst of taking an historical decision. What we decide today will go a long way to set the course of politics in this country. I would like every one of you to ponder over the consequences of the decision that we are going to take. In order to avoid all causes of misunderstanding, I want to make it clear at the very outset that I am in full agreement with the findings of the Committee of Privileges and its recommendations. And I have no manner of doubt in my mind that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, had committed a serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House as well. And while considering this aspect, we have also to take into account the fact that the Committee of Privileges, in their wisdom, could not make any recommendation as to the punishment that has to be meted out to her. Here we have to think seriously what we are going to do.

I would only like the House to consider that, while sitting as a high court of the Parliament over the privilege issue, we are not deciding the criminality of the things that were done at the time of emergency in the name of emergency. Thre is no manner of doubt in my mind and in the minds of our people that enormous crimes were committed at the time of emergency and thousands and thousands of people had suffered.

I feel that this Government did take a wise decision on that score at the very outset when they came to power. They declared: Yes, we want to proceed against criminal things that were done during the emergency but we shall proceed according to law and the legal processes were set in motion. A commission to investigate into the excesses of emergency was constituted and that has given its report and on the basis of that the government has already taken a decision to institute cases and we also know that the Supreme Court has also cleared the way to constitute special courts so that the legal processes may not be held up in undue delay. That is why I say that we should only consider the privilege and contempt aspect of the matter and leave to the course of law, to the processes of law to consider and decide on what other enormous crimes were committed and to give their judgment on that. The law shall take its own course. That was, I understand, the decision of the government and the Janata Party initially.

[Shri Tribid Chaudhuri]

In that background I would like all hon. Members here to consider whether we should ourselves try to take the law into our hands—Law, means the law of criminality, considering the criminality of things that were committed—whether we should seek vengence. Then people will misunderstand the decision of Parliament. I do not want to prolong my speech. I would end by supporting the motion that was made, the proposal that was made by my hon. friend Shri Samar Mukherjee that Mrs. Gandhi and the two other contemnors should be asked to tender an apology unconditionally. If they refuse, then the membership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi should be suspended for the duration of this session. If that is done the majesty of Parliament would be upheld and at the same time it will be a sober and just decision. Then there were other evil things that were committed, sufferings that were inflicted on innocent people during the Emergency; there is no doubt about that and I have no manner of language to condemn them; I have no strong enough language to condemn the things that were done at that time; even on the floor of this House I condemned those things. I again condemn those things. Let those things be decided, as the Prime Minister declared, as the former Home Minister declared here by the processes of law and not by this House. Let this House consider only the privilege aspect. The ends of justice would be satisfied if an unconditional apology is demanded from her and in case of refusal her membership should be suspended for the duration of the session.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): I thank the hon. Speaker for calling my name.

Regarding the recommendation of the Privileges Committee it was told by some hon. members the other day that my party was indulgent and supporting the recommendation made by nine members who are representing only the Janata Party. I disagree with that kind of comment which is contrary to the truth and real merits of the recommendation. My party was represented by Shri Ragavalu Mohanarangam. He was a Member of the Privileges Committee. In Pages 169 to 189—note submitted in printed book by the Committee reveals and indicates clearly and unambiguously that my party is not at all a party to this recommendation by the** Privileges Committee. We have given a dissenting note.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: There fore, nobody could say that the recommendation is unanious. The recommendation is not at all unanimous. We differ from the recommendation. Some of the hon. members....

(Interruptions)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Bahraich): I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order ? He said that his party did not agree.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: He said 'so called Privileges Committee'.

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र कछवाय : इसको रेकार्ड से निकाला जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to make his submission.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am on a point of order.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point of order is very simple. My friend just now while criticising the report said 'the so called Privileges Committee'. I do not think that is right.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I know the English language. I have worked in Madras High Court. Nobody can teach me.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: It is an hon. Committee? It is only called the Privileges Committee.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Can a Committee of this House be called a so called Privileges Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. It is impossible.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Then it should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

Remove the word 'so called'.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: My hon. friend Shri Chitta Basu of the Forward Block Party was mentioned yesterday, in order to save the Parliamentary democracy, action was taken by the Privileges Committee. The constitution of the Committee is itself unparliamentary because nine members are from that side only six members are from this side. What is democracy in that? There is no equality. There is no equal representation for the opposition party. Therefore, it is a dictatorial Committee formed by your Government.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Mr. Mayathevar, that is not proper. The Privileges Committee is constituted by the Speaker. You address yourself to the fact. Why are you going.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: It is pointed out that the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, did not appear before the Committee, did not defend herself, although a reasonable opportunity was provided to her to plead her case before the Privileges Committee.

I know a little bit of law as a lawyer. (*Interruptions*)

You do not know law. That is why you are crying like that. Sir, please teach them law. (Interruptions). Under section 342(2) of the Cr. P. C. nobody can force anybody to give evidence against oneself. It is a right enshrined by section 342(2) of the Cr. P. C. in favour of the accused. Sir, you know this better than anybody else because you have been a Judge of the Supreme Court. It is left to the discretion of the delinquent party to move a petition before the court or committee to be examined as a witness. So, it is left open to her. If she did not exercise that discretion, that is not an offence at all under the Cr. P. C. section 342(2).

Moreover, under article 20(3) of Chapter III of the Indian Constitution, nobody can compel her to give incriminating evidence against herself. According to you, she is supposed to be a delinquent or accused. Therefore, under article 20(3) nobody can compel any person to give evidence against himself or herself. Therefore, the decision of the Committee is totally unconstitutional and against the fundamental right guaranteed under article 20(3) of the Constitution.

We have got great respect for the hon Prime Minister of India. He is one of the senior-most leaders in the

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

country. With great respect, I submit that yesterday the hon. Prime Minister made a very short speech. In that speech, he told the House that this House is the supreme body and nobody can question it. This House is democratically speaking, a sovereign body. No body is disputing it. Neither the Supreme Court nor the High Court nor any other court nor you nor I is denying it. But the supreme sovereign ty lies rests with the people of India. and not with this House; it rests with the people of India outside this House, not here. Sovereignty is in the hands of the people. Therefore, I request the Government to consider the feeling and reaction of the people outside the House and not do something because you are having a brutal majority at present. It is purely temporary. Therefore, don't have total faith in your temporary majority. Don't proceed further with the charges and punish the former Prime Minister. The 65 crores of the people of India think now there is a fight between the present Prime Minister and the former Prime Minister. They think it is a politically motivated fight between the two, which would not be welcomed by the people of India outside the House. Therefore, in your interest, in the interest of the Janata Government, in the interest of the Janata Party and in the interest of the people of India, I request the Government to withdraw it and drop the further proceedings against the former Prime Minister.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI (Chikmagalur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, and hon. Members, I am grateful for this opportunity of participating in the debate.

The Committee of Privileges submitted their report to the House on November 21, 1978. The report was taken up for consideration on December 7, 1978. I had thought that the ultimate decision about the correctness of the findings of the Privileges Committee rested with this hon. House and that, until this hon. House had fully considered the report dispassionately—each member giving his opinion in the context of the views expressed by fellow members—no member with a sense of fair-play and justice, would finally conclude that I was guilty.

My hopes were belied when I read the report in the newspapers of the proceedings of the Janata Parliamentary Party's meeting, where the only point of debate was reported to be the quantum of punishment which should be inflicted upon me.

The Janata Party, with its absolute majority, had adjudged me guilty even before the House commenced its debate on the report. Would it be unfair to conclude that the Party in power is trying to convert this House into a medieval "Star Chamber" by raising (*Interruptions*) the question of Privilege in what is essentially a question of Party politics? This is hardly conducive to a calm, judicial and impartial consideration of the merits of the case.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order order. I beg of the hon. Members to patiently hear the Member. After all, she is in the position of an accused. She is making a statement. Please hear her patiently

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Is she making a statement in the position of an accused?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): They are confirming the statement about Star Chamber.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: She is reading the statement. Only Ministers can read written statements.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no such rule that only Ministers can read. Ministers can read a policy statement and not others. This is an important debate. The Prime Minister has also read his speech. Kindly hear her patiently. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I rise on a point of order. She is casting reflections on the proceedings of the House in the sense that she says that the majority that we command is trying to convert the House into a Star Chamber. That is a serious reflection on the proceedings of the House. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Speaker, it should be the concern of the Chair to take objection to the House being characterised as a Star Chamber. Therefore, it falls upon us to do so, if the Chair does not protect the dignity and majesty of the House. The Member also has to perform his own duties. Sir, she can say anything about the majority, but she cannot say that the majority is trying to convert the House in a Star Chamber. In fact, Mr. Speaker,....(*Interruptions*) it was Mrs. Gandhi's Party, which converted it into a Star Chamber during the course of the Emergency....(*Interruptions*) by imposing the Emergency to run the country....(*Interruptions*). Would you persuade yourself to accept such a characterization of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not seen anything out of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : How do you say it is not out of order? Would you say that the House is a Star Chamber?

MR. SPEAKER: No, she did not say that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What did she say?

MR. SPEAKER: She said the Janata Party is trying to convert the House into ....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Is it a court of the Janata Party?.... (*Interruptions*). It is enough that the Privileges Committee did not take note of it when Mrs. Gandhi went to the Privileges Committee and stated there that the Janata Party was trying to bring in all kinds of considerations. At that time, the Privileges Committee should have taken objection to that kind of remarks against the Janata Party. And you also did not direct the Privileges Committee..

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What have you heard? It is a lapse on the part of the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: That cannot be helped. You cannot help it. You cannot give me intelligence.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : She had been casting aspersions and reflections on the Janata Party in the forum of the Privileges Committee and to cast asperations....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please go on.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO (Karemnagar): Sir, I rise on a point of order....(*Interruptions*). The Member spoke without your permission. Whatever he spoke should not form part of the proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER: Please go on.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: If the ensuing deliberations by the entire House were considered by the Janata Parliamentary Party as an empty formality, my plea of in-

[Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi]

nocence no doubt would be futile, so far as the hon. Members of the Janata Party are concerned.

But this cannot dissuade me from opposing the action which the Janata Party with its overwhelming majority in this hon. House is proposing against me. As the former Prime Minister as well, I owe an explanation to the people and to posterity—the future generations of men and women who will follow us and ponder over the traditions of this House.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Unless you control the House, it will be impossible.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT (Pondharpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. I am a member of this House and I have to decide whether one of the hon. Members has committed a breach of this House or not. So, I am entitled to hear the hon. Member peacefully. Any Member who does not allow me to hear whatever evidence or statement the hon. Member is making is committing a contempt of the House, because that Member is not allowing me to hear the statement of the hon. Member.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: ...the future generations of men and women who will follow us and ponder over the traditions of this House when the passions of the present times will have died. May I therefore reiterate emphatically and categorically that in point of fact...

(*Interruptions*)

AN. HON. MEMBER: Sir, what is this running commentary?

MR. SPEAKER: What about yesterday?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: May I, therefore, reiterate emphatically and categorically, that in point of fact, I have not committed any breach of privilege of the House...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: She never speaks the truth.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: ...and that the charges levelled against me in this regard are totally untenable.

It is alleged that I was guilty of harassment of certain officers because they were collecting information in connection with a parliamentary question. It has been alleged that I intiated the action against them by calling Shri R. K. Dhawan in the presence of Shri T. A. Pai and directing him that Shri D. Sen, the Director of the C.B.I., should be called and the houses of those officers be raided.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): May I ask of the Leader of the House: Is it the policy decision that Mrs. Indira Gandhi should not be heard? Is it your policy decision? If that is so... (*Interruptions*) It is an elementary courtesy that has got to be given.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have not finished. I have got the floor of the House, I have not finished. Let me complete my question to you.

I have put the question. What I am saying is, it is an elementary courtesy that a person against whom certain charges have been levelled, when she is a Member of this House, when she has made some attempt to put up her defence, the House must give her a patient hearing whatever be the observations coming. Therefore, I am asking whether, finding the

atmosphere in those benches, that behaviour has got the sanction of the Party and the Leader of the House, whether he has allowed it or not. Otherwise, he must condone it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say that if my hon. friend had set a good example, all this would not have happened. I do not, therefore, in any way, agree to any noise being made. Let my friends have some prudence. It is no use imitating a wrong thing and we must hear Shrimati Gandhi patiently and quitely. There is no question about it. Whatever may be the provocation, one should not be provoked by it. This is deliberately done to provoke people. Why are you getting provoked? I would appeal to my hon. friends not to get provoked by anything that they say and bear it in dignity and silence.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: Sir, I have a bad cold and it seems that even clearing my throat is a provocation to the House.

15.00hrs.

The sole testimony in this regard is that of Shri T. A. Pai. Did I play any role in the formulation of the reply to be given in the House? It is not the case of Shri Pai or any other person that I did. Shri Pai admits, "at no time when I met her and she ever discussed with me the affairs of Maruti." He also admitted, "I did not get the impression (when he met me on the 15th April) that she wanted me to withhold the information or be careful at the time of answering the question."

A very large number of questions involving the collection of information on many matters, including Maruti, were constantly being asked in the House and were answered by various officers of different ministries before and after this particular question. There was never any allegation about obstruction or harassment on this score.

Besides, even a cursory examination of the evidence will clearly reveal that not all the officers who were collecting information for the Parliamentary question were proceeded against by the CBI. Government records show that no action was initiated against those officers who were actually deputed to collect information from Maruti. It is clear from this that the CBI cases and nothing whatever to do with the collection of information for the Parliamentary question and that they only came in handy to the Janata Party Government to implicate me in this proceeding.

What is even worse, the sanctity of this House is being used to prejudge the criminal trial that I am facing in a Court outside this House. The Janata Party Government has by that criminal case gagged me and made it impossible for me to put forth my defence in the present case. Can this be described as a reasonable opportunity of defence? I have been cribbed and confined in my defence before the House and later I shall be facing the criminal trial with an overbearing shadow of this House looming large over those proceedings. Here is a sample of the rule of law by which the Janata Party and its leaders profess to abide.

Sir, I shall not go into the minute details of the evidence placed before the Committee on Privileges, which my colleagues Shri C. M. Stephen and Shri Venkatasubbiah have already covered. I only urge emphatically that even on the one-sided record, there is not a shred of evidence to hold me guilty of breach of privilege. The findings of the Committee, I submit, are totally unjustified and unsistainable.

The facts leave no manner of doubt that the motive which is actuating the Janata Party and its Government is not their respect for the privileges of the House but their personal vendetta against me.

[Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi]

The entire procedure followed by the Privileges Committee suffered from constitutional infirmities. It also sought to compel me to become a witness against myself in total violation of my fundamental rights under the Constitution. My refusal to take the oath in these circumstances is now being alleged to be another breach of privilege. I humbly submit that this is not so. I meant no disrespect whatsoever to the hon. Members of the Privileges Committee. Had it been consistent with my defence in the Court cases, I would not have hesitated to depose before the Committee in greater detail.

I also maintain that the conclusion drawn by the Privileges Committee from the text of my statement submitted to them on June 16, 1978, is not warranted. In that statement I particularly mentioned my great respect and high regard for the hon. Members of the Privileges Committee. Thereafter I pointed out the well known fact of the Janata Party's disposition towards me, a disposition which has been demonstrated by thought, word and deed, times without number. Finally, I gave expression to a reasonable apprehension about the influence of the Janata Party on its members. I respectfully submit that the difference between the expression of a reasonable apprehension on the one hand, and positive allegation of bias or prejudice on the other, has not been appreciated Incidentally, the fact that different political parties *qua* political parties are now considring this matter and formulating their respective stands even before this hon. House has taken a decision, this fact, I submit, only confirms my views. This is how political parties functioned and therefore, my observations in the said statements cannot be construed as imputations of bias.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Only your party is innocent of such deliberations.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: To the Shah Commission, I had said, 'Corruption in some areas of Governmental functioning especially involving commercial dealings with the public, has always been a matter of serious concern. As Prime Minister, I received many complaints in writing or orally alleging corrupt practices on the part of various Officers of the Government. These I used to forward to the concerned authorities or departments and occasionally to my staff for appropriate action..."

"I received complaints fom some persons, including MPs about these officers, amongest others. I told Mr. Dhawan to pass on the complaints to the authorities concerned in order to verify whether there was any thruth in the allegations. There was nothing special or unique about this. When such complaints were repeated or conveyed verbally to me, I sometimes directed similar action through a member of my staff." I repudiate the allegation that I ever ordered searches or raid against these officers.

My alleged involvement in the alleged harassement of these officers was used by the Government and the Shah Commission for public denigration and character assassination. It is being used by the Janata Party to punish me for breach of privilege of this House and it is further going to be used by the Government to prosecute me in the court of law and seek my conviction. What else is political persecution? But if the Janata Party thinks that acts of persecution and victimisation can destroy the ideals for which I stand, it is cherishing false dreams.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Ideals of Emergency.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: It is my proud privilege and the privilege of the Party which I have

the honour to lead, to fight for the ideals of secularism and socialism for which Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and we all have been struggling for more than half a century.

Never before in the history of any democratic country has a single individual, who leads the principal political opposition, been subjected to so much calumny, character assisintation and political vendetta of the ruling party. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): What about us ?

SHRI B. SHANKRANAND (Chikkodi): By going to jail, one cannot become a leader.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: I give below a few instances of the views expressed publicly by leaders of the Janata Party who are or have been also leaders of the Government.

(a) When I was released by the learned Magistrate in Delhi on 4-10-1977, Shri Morarji Desai publicly declared that the Magistrate had committed impropriety in releasing me.

(b) In a letter to Prime Minister, the former Home Minister stated that members of the Cabinet of the Janata Party were being looked upon as a band of impotent men for not having already put me behind bars.

(c) In the Chikmagalur constituency, one hon. Minister declared that my place was in jail. Another bemoaned that the Janata Party had lost the electoin because the people were angry for not having punished me.

The Parties and groups which have combined to form the Janata Party had been conducting a campaign of vilification first against my father and for more than decade against me. When I decided to espouse more strongly the cause of secularism and democratic socialism, when I nationalised the banks and took other measures to offer opportunity and help to the poor and weaker sections, there was a tremendous popular upsurge. This disturbed the privileged and vested interests and the communal and obscurantist elements, which the Janata Party today represents, and they felt it impossible to fight me and my party on an ideological plane. Therefore, they changed their strategy and turned their fury against me personally. (*Interruptions*) In the historic phase of India's development, one would have expected a fierce ideological debate, but nothing of the sort happened. On the contrary, political and ideological issues were deliberately side-tracked by these elements. They accused me of having flouted political morality by causing a split in the Congress. Those who had been bitter political enemies before the split and had professed strong ideological differences with one another suddenly discovered a new mutual kinship in their common hostility towards me. (*Interruptions*).

Some people have suffered during Emergency. At no time was it my intention to harass or harm anyone.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: Sir, are you guiding the House or is it being guided from some other place?

For hardship caused, I am deeply sorry. I have already expressed my regret in many public forums and do so again. Not all actions came to my notice since it is just not possible for the Head of the Government or even others to keep in touch, as the present administration well knows. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No interruptions please. You are unnecessarily taking away the time of the House.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: It was I who decided to go to the people again and hold elections in 1977. This act of my Government re-asserts my abiding faith in democracy and totally disproves the accusation of authoritarianism made by the Janata Party and its allies. They continue to chant slogans of dictatorship versus democarcy in order to hide the sinister character of the political forces which dominate them.

I may be annihilated in the course of my struggle for the ideals of socialism and secularism, but those ideals will live on and the time is not far off when they will overcome the forces of communalism, casteism, regionalism, obscurantism and capitalism which the Janata Party and its Government have unleashed..... (*Interruptions*) in a period of less than two years of their misrule.

It is obvious that the motivation of the ruling Party is to divert public attention from their inability to implement (*Interruptions*) their high sounding but hollow promises of February-March, 1977. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIMOY BOSU: Is that all relevant?

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: I charge the ruling party of failure to check divisive forces, thus endangering our unity, of inaction in the face of mounting lawlessness and disorder and of callously neglecting the interests of Harijans (*Interruptions*) and Adivasis, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and weaker sections. (*Interruptions*).

It is not an accident that the Prime Minister does not feel uncomfortable to survive and be sustained in power by those who were full of hate for Mahatma Gandhi. (*Interruptions*).

चौधरी लखीर सिंह (हाथियारपुर) : त्रिवेदी जबसे से रिपोर्ट के अलावा और कुछ नहीं यहां कहना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Whom am I to reply to?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I would very respectfully submit to you to tell the House whether you would have permitted any other Hon. Member to go into extraneous things as the Hon. Member Mrs. Gandhi is doing. Please consult your own conscience. This is an occasion when the Chair must be asked to consult his own conscience as to whether, on such occasions, you would have permitted the House to be exploited by bringing in extraneous considerations.

MR. SPEAKER: Please! I have heard you.

SHRI SHYAMNANADA MISHRA: How is the Government. ....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mishra.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No Sir. The most important thing for you to consider is that a debate in the House must not become irrelevant; that is, no Member is allowed to bring in things which have no relavance to the matter. But here the Hon. Member is trying to bring in extraneous things and the Chair must not allow it to be done.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Yesterday's speeches may be referred to. You are politicking.

MR. SPEAKER: Many comments were made about the Emergency excesses yesterday. As you know, many Members made comments about the Emergency. In a debate of this character, one cannot possibly hold oneself: they went out of the subject and made speeches about Emergency yesterday. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Pages after pages she has been reading.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Particularly, when a person is standing in the position of an accused, she has more liberty than other Members have got.

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order? (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: She is not yielding.

श्री राम धन: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर यह है कि इस समय हम प्रिविलेज कमेटी के विषय पर विचार कर रहे हैं और मिसेज गांधी को इस समय अपने विफैन्स में बयान देने की जरूरत है । यह इरलेवेन्ट स्पीच यहां पर, संसद् को फोरम बना कर, जैसे चिकमगलूर में बोल रही हैं, ऐसा मालूम नहीं होना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)..

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Dhan, it is not a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is not an election meeting. This is the Parliament of India.

(*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Will you please hear me? Let me make it very clear that the whole thing is entirly irrelevant. She is an accused person, and I do not mind an accused person saying whatever she wants to. I do not mind.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There must be complete silence on this side please. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Such of them who are feeling so excited may kindly go to the lobby and come later. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: Mr. Speaker, as you have rightly pointed out, all kinds of remarks were permitted in the previous days during this debate, and nobody then considered that they were irrelevant. We had listened to them very carefully.

AN HON. MEMBER: And patiently.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: However, I must congratulate those members and leaders of the ruling Party whose eyes were opened by the Aligarh riots and who had the courage to tell the truth and identify the danger. High personages have warned the Prime Minister that the Government might not last for the Government's failure to hear the danger signals and to find answers to the crying problems of our people.

This Government has created conditions of civil war in Bihar and unprecedented organised communal violence in Aligarh, Lucknow, Kanpur, Amroha, Varanasi and in so many other places.

If Harijans are burnt alive, if innocent Muslims, men women and children, fall victim to the daggers of assassins and if all accepted national policies which kept this country together for the last thirty years after independence are being systematically reversed, the Prime Minister has reasons to forget his life-long association with my illustrious father, Jawaharlal Nehru.

By the toil and sweat of agricultural labour and the sustained effort of our farmers, we have been liberated from dependence on foreign aid, but neither minimum wages nor remunerative prices for produce are being ensured. Industrial workers had contributed to increased production in our factors especially in the public sector, but now the Government's attitude towards, and policies for them are threatening their fundamental rights and the existence of their organisations. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Just now the Prime Minister said.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are not there to regulate the debate? You have no duty in the matter?

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: I charge the present government of weakening the foundations laid by Gandhiji and built upon by my father, of surrendering the sovereign right of India to use nuclear technology for our vital interests, of diluting the policy of non-alignment, of weakening the public sector, of denigrating our indigenous science and technology and of inviting multinationals, surreptitously though in a big way, to control the commanding heights of our economy.

I accuse the present government of tarnishing our image at home and of lowering India's prestige in the world.

The failures of this Government are leading to its isolation from people everywhere. The ineptitude of this government has destroyed the cohesiveness of the administration and created a situation of uncertainty and insecurity. Cynicism is growing. If this situation is not reversed it will provide a fertile soil for the growth of fascism.

I say all this not in anger but in deep sorrow, yet say it I must in the interests of our country and our people who are the ultimate sovereign.

It is my firm conviction that the fight between the forces of fascism and socialism in India and in the world is now reaching a decisive stage and if I may quote the Prime Minister of Zambia, "the dying horse kicks harder". Only at our peril can we afford to lose sight of these trends.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, and distinguished members of this august House, I should like to submit with the utmost sincerity that I would cheerfully sacrifice even my life....

AN HON. MEMBER: After taking so many lives.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: .... let alone the membership of this House, if by so doing I could promote the cause of our country. As a British poet has written "All else must be sacrificed to this great cause. I fear no hardships. I have counted the cost." The Janata Party knows and the Prime Minister knows—indeed every man, women and child in India know that if the drama of a kind of impeachment of a former Prime Minister is enacted, its sole purpose is not to solve any national problem but to silence a voice which they find inconvenient.

If the government believes that by sending me to prison or banishing me from this House, the voice of protest against their wrong policies will be silenced, they are woefully mistaken. Their erroneous policies have created problem of such dimensions that no longer can the bogey of Indira Gandhi keep the government in power or their party united. We must find principled answers to the problems confronting our country. This government has landed this country into a deep crisis which it is in no position to resolve.

I am not guilty of the crimes of which I am being charged by this government. Nor do I believe that this government is concerned about such crimes. How can it be? Never in the 30 years of Independence has there been such shameless corruption, such blatant misuse of power.... (*Interruptions*) the forced retirement of some of the best amongst our civil servants, the deliberate and persistent harassment not only of political workers but of the defenceless average citizen. No, these are not what the Janata Party considers crimes. But they dare not

publicly admit to what they do consider my real guilt and the guilt of my party.

My father said "We are sentenced to hard labour." And so we are. But that hard labour is a privilege for it means the service of the people. And it brought with it not the reward of riches but of something much more valuable and much more rare—the trust and affection of the people.

What have been the crimes of my party and myself in the eyes of the Janata Party?

(1) That we were able to weave the strands of our diversity into a strong national fabric, by respecting all religions, by giving full play to the personalities of the different regions, by enriching all our languages and by encouraging local pride and initiative. This was secular nationalism.

(2) That we strengthened the economy, harming none yet making every attempt to redress the imbalance of centuries by special help to the weaker and neglected sections, the minorities, the smaller men in any group. This was democratic socialism.

(3) That we held our head high in international affairs. Not imitating, not boasting, not cringing. Just being, ourselves—Indians, belonging to a very special civilisation. Self-reliant, self confident. This was non-alignment.

The pages of history are strewn with the names of innocent people who have been hounded to death or otherwise victimised for their convictions. Some of the greatest men and women have been subjected to persecution. Many many have gone before me, but I did have the honour of personally knowing a few.

I am a small person but I have stood for certain values and objectives. Every insult hurled at me will rebound. Every punishment inflicted on me will be a source of strength to me.

My voice will not be hushed for it is not a lone voice. It speaks not for myself, frail woman, and unimportant person. It speaks not for a so-called 'total revolution' involving smugglers, dacoits and other such, but for the deep and significant changes in society which alone can be the basis of true democracy and a fuller freedom, which alone can ensure justice, and help to create a better man.

The atmosphere in this House has been reminiscent of the scence in Alice in Wonderland, when all the cards rise up in the air and shout, "Off with her head"! My head is yours. My box has been packed these several months we had only to put in the winter things.

I have stated some of the points in my case. There are others equally relevant and telling. I am now in the hands of the Hon'ble members.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The point of order is this. These are matters of breach of privileges. They should be tried on a judicial basis. They should not be decided on a party basis.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Everyone must be given a chance to speak. But you are making this a real Star Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: Mrs. Gore.

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE *rose*—

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. I want you particularly to listen to the submissions that I am making on this point of order. I have nothing to say in regard to what Shrimati Indira Gandhi has just now said nor am I participating in this debate because you don't want Members of the Committee of Privileges to participate even at this stage. Although, I would have thought that the convention is that Members of the Committee of Privileges do not take part stands valid only when a matter is being referred to the Committee and not at this stage when a report is discussed. But, we respect your ruling in this matter which you gave me in the Chamber. I do not want to violate that. Therefore I am not making any comments whatsoever on the merits of the case.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the point of order.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I must make this point very clear that I am not making any comments on the merits of the case; nor am I saying anything on the decision of the House which is yet to take place, much less on the punishment. Sir, I have definite views and they may not be in consonance with the views on this or that side.

Now, having said that my point of order is that you may please look at Rule 313 on page 150 which says.

> "At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate a Committee of Privileges consisting of not more than fifteen members."

Now, Sir, what has happened just now is this. You will recall last week when the Leader of the Opposition used the word malafides about the Committee members and proceedings you at once stated if that is said you will strike it off from the proceedings. A little while ago my friend from All India Anna D.M.K. whom I love and whose English also I respect said many things about the Report of the Committee. He has every right to say about that. He can even say that the Report of the Committee is wrong (*Interruptions*).

Sir, when I objected on an earlier point of order this afternoon that the phrase so-called Privileges Committee is wrong you were obliged to say—and very rightly—if that is so that will also be off the record. Because of that I want to raise my point of order. You will see from this Rule that the Committee of Privileges is not like any other parliamentary committee.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: This is my point of order. I am coming...

MR. SPEAKER: All the time you are saying, "Coming. Coming."

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I must formulate it. The Committee of Privileges is not like any other parliamentary committee.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If I say so-called Professor, what is unparliamentary about it?

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please, do not record.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: This Committee of Privileges under Rule 313 is not like other Committees elected by the House. This is a special committee nominated by the Speaker and nominated not on the basis of party considerations but on the consideration of parliamentary procedures and practices. My point of order is that, has any member of the House belonging to any side, a right to say even by implication that the Committee of Privileges nominated by the

**Not recorded.

hon'ble Speaker irrespective of party consideration, is to do what the majority of the House wants it to do? That should not be allowed. It is a reflection not only on the Committee of Privileges but it is a reflection on you also. Therefore, I object to it. Your nomination has been challenged. I want a ruling on this.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH (Aska): Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is that when any Member gets up to draw your kind attention on any matter then you must give apatient hearing. Further, you should not be loking at few members and go on giving them opportunity to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot see all the 540 members at the same time.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir we want to be assured that you have not in your chamber by ruling ex-parte shout out the right of any Member.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given any ruling. In my Chamber no ruling will be given. I have only advised Mr. Mavalankar.....

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, if it is a question of advice, you kindly allow us to treat it with the respect that it deserves. But we are no giving up our right to speak on this occasion.

MR. SPEAKER: Mrs. Mrinal Gore.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, is she on a point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: No. But I have called her.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am on a point of order. It arises directly from the speech that was made by the hon. Member, Shrimati Gandhi. Sir, there is the rule 356. Now, is it your pleasure that this rule should go out of existence? (*Interruptions*). Sir, I am drawing the attention of the House to the rule 356 which says:

> "356. The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a Member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech."

MR. SPEAKER: I have done nothing of the sort.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There you did not exercise the powers that the House has given you under Rule 356 to regulate the debate. Now, we want to know whether this day should go down as a day of great irrelevancies; that is what was permitted by the benign Chair. Now, it would not be possible for the Chair ..... (*Interruptions*) It seems to us that we were at the bustings; we were attending an election meeting. We would respectfully submit to the Chair that the House should not be allowed to be converted into an election meeting. If the Chair does so, the Chair would not be in a position to regulate the proceedings of the house in future, in a proper way. Therefore, my submission is that you should give a clear ruling whether Rule 356 is in existence or not. You have to clear this. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 356 is in operation and it is left to my discretion. Now, Mrs. Gore.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why is it left to your discretion?

MR. SPEAKER: Please ....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have to give a ruling. I have drawn your attention to the Rule 356.

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 356 has not been breached. I have not warned anybody. Please....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I asked youto warn. But you did not warn. That is my grievance.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not done at somebody's instance.

SHRI SHYAMANDAN MISHRA: No. I had therefore risen on a point of order at the appropriate time. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This is the tenth time you have .....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I rose in the appropriate context to draw your attention to the irrelevancies that were being committed by the hon. Member. You did not exercise your power and thereby you subjected us to the torture of these repetitions of the irrelevancies. So, Sir, I am asking you after she had finished her speech whether you would like the Rule 356 to continue to exist or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 356 is a rule adopted by the House. It continues It has not been breached. Now, Mrs. Gore.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Sir, please see Rule 349 sub-rule (ix) I will read out:

> "349. A member shall not obstruct proceedings, his or interrupt and shall avoid making running commentaries when speeches are being made in the House."

Now, in spite of this Rule, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, who is a senior Member of this House, is always interrupting the proceedings and he is taking a lot of time of the House. Under Rule 373 .....

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it is over.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Under rule 373 you can ask him, if he always interrupts, to withdraw from this House. You name him and ask him to withdraw from the House so that the House can proceed.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे (बम्बई उत्तर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी इस सदन में . . . का भाषण सुना। अध्यक्ष महोदय . . . . . (व्यवधान)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: On a point of order. I am not concerned. But I want to have a ruling as to whether the word 'master-hypocrite' with reference to a Member of this House, is parliamentary. (*Interruptions*) I have raised this point of order (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will this be expunged?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: On former occasions, the word 'chamcha' used, was expunged. "Sycophants" used, was expunged. Here is a word 'master-Hypocrite' used with reference to a Member of the House. I will be happy to get a ruling that it is valid, because I can use it with respect to certain other people. Please give me a ruling. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I shall examine the previous precedents. I shall go into the matter and see if, on earlier occasions, a similar word has been held to be unparliamentary. No debates. We cannot have debates on this matter. I will examine. Now Mrs. Gore.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will you decide without knowing our views?

MR. SPEAKER: Both sides can use the compliments. I will go into it. Now Mrs Gore.

(*Interruptions*)

**Expunged as ordered by the chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)***

श्रीमती सुभाल गोरे : आपका भाषण अगर गोयबेल्स ने नर्क में सुना होगा तो उन को भी लगा होगा कि हम से भी बढ़ कर कोई है। (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सदन में जो चर्चा चल रही है (व्यवधान).. हम ने इन का भाषण बहुत शांति से सुना। अब हमें जो कहना है वह भी ये शांति से सुन लें। शायद आप समझती हैं कि यहां हम लोग श्रीमती जी का 'सिर' चाहते हैं। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। ..... (व्यवधान)।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN *rose*—(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you. The same point you have raised. Do not record.

(*Interruptions*)**

श्रीमती सुभाल गोरे : लेकिन साथ साथ यह भी हम भूले नहीं हैं कि एमरजेंसी के काल में स्नेह लता रेड्डी जैसे हमारी साथी को हौतात्म्य भी प्राप्त हुआ है। यह भी हम भूलना नहीं चाहेंगे। यह सब कुछ हमने भोगा है। जो सदन में सवाल किया गया था उसको देखने और उसको समझने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए थी। प्रिवलेज कमेटी के सामने सदन के विशेषाधिकार भंग का यह सवाल गया था। हमें चाहिए कि इसके बारे में इमोशनल न बनते हुए हम विचार करें। लेकिन ऐसा करने में श्रीमती जी को बाधा महसूस हुई है। अगर उनका इस प्रकार का भाषण न होता तो अच्छा रहता। उनका भाषण तो ऐसा था जैसे चुनाव के मैदान में वह भाषण कर रही हों कि जनता पार्टी ऐसी है, हमारी पार्टी ने यह किया, मैंने यह किया था। अगर उनकी तरफ से इस तरह की बातें कहने की कोशिश नहीं होती तो सदन में जो चर्चा चल रही है वह और अच्छी तरह से चल सकती थी।

आखिर कौन सा सवाल है जिस के ऊपर हमें चर्चा करनी है? सवाल बिल्कुल सीधा है। जो देश परकीय सत्ता के अन्दर रहे और परकीय सत्ता से उन्होंने स्वतन्त्रता पाई, उन में से भारत देश सब से बड़ा देश है जहां यह संसदीय लोकशाही का प्रयोग चल रहा है और यह संसदीय लोकशाही का प्रयोग जो आज इस हमारे महान देश में चल रहा है तो हम सब यह चाहते हैं कि यह प्रयोग यशस्वी हो, इसको यशस्वी किया जाए। मैं जानती हूं कि यहां बैठे हुए, विरोधी दल में बैठे हुए कई, लोग नहीं चाहते हैं कि यह तरीका, यह संसदीय प्रणाली सफल हो। वे इस संसदीय प्रणाली से यह संस्था चलाना नहीं चाहते हैं और उनकी नेता रही हैं श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जिन की तरफ से संसदीय लोकशाही को खत्म करने की कोशिश हुई थी। 1975 साल में यह कोशिश पूरी तरह से हुई। लेकिन इस देश की जनता जागरूक रही और उसी का यह नतीजा है कि 1977 के चुनाव में फिर एक बार इस पार्लियामेंट को, इस संस्था को सही रूप से लोकतांत्रिक रूप प्रदान करने का फैसला हो सका। मैं समझती हूं कि सही रूप से इस लोकशाही को चलाने का अधिकार इस पार्लियामेंट को है संसद को है तो उसको जो विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त हैं उन की रक्षा करना भी हम सभी का कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है। जिस प्रकार से विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने बात आई उसको देखते हुए यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि संसद् को ठीक ढंग से, लोकतंत्र के तरीके से चलने देना उनका उद्देश्य नहीं था, इस में इंटरफीयर करके संसद् में जो सवाल पूछे गए थे उनके बारे में मालूमात सामने लाने की कोशिश जो अधिकारी कर रहे थे उनके कार्य में बाधा डालना था और यह बाधा डालने का काम श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने किया। यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट बात है, सूर्य के प्रकाश की तरह से स्पष्ट बात है। उनके पूरे भाषण को मैंने सुना है। मैंने यह गुनाह नहीं किया है, यह कहने के लिए श्रीमती जी क्या कहती हैं एक ही वाक्य में कि इस के पहले भी एम पीज की कम्प्लेंट्स आने पर हमारे अधिकारियों के ऊपर इस प्रकार की कुछ कार्रवाई होती रही है और वह करती रही हैं। असल में इस रिपोर्ट में जिस प्रकार से बातें सामने आई हैं उन से बिल्कुल साफ हो जाता है कि मारुति लिमिटेड के बारे में जब सवाल इस सभा भवन में आए तो एक सवाल के ऊपर जब अधिकारी मालमात इकट्ठी कर रहे थे तो उनको तंग किया गया। यह बिल्कुल साफ है कि उनके कारण से ही उनका हैरासमेंट भी हुआ, किसी तरीके से यह मालूमात इकट्ठी न की जा सकें, इसकी कोशिश की गई। सवाल बिल्कुल साफ है। इस प्रकार से हम चाहते हैं.... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not answer them.

श्रीमती सुभाल गोरे : साठे जी हमें पूरा पता है। आपकी जैसी हमारी आदत नहीं है कि बीच में टोका जाए। अगर सही रूप से इस संसद् का कार्य चलाना है, तो हम यह चाहेंगे कि जिस तरह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने संसद् के अधिकारों का हनन किया वैसा प्रयास आगे चल कर कोई न करे। किसी भी पार्टी का कोई भी नेता हो, इस प्रकार से संसद् के अधिकार की भंग करने की कोशिश न करे। इसीलिए आज यह जरूरी है कि पूरा सदन इस के ऊपर विचार कर के इस बात की कोशिश करे कि आगे चल कर कोई भी इस प्रकार से लोकतंत्र की प्रणाली की खत्म करने की कोशिश न करे। इसलिए जिन्होंने यह गुनाह किया है उनको पूरी सजा मिलनी चाहिए। मैं उनका भाषण सुन रही थी, अगर अपने भाषण में श्रीमती

** Not recorded.

[श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे]

इन्दिरा गांधी यह कहती कि संसद् के प्रति मुझसे यह अपराध हो गया जो कि मुझे नहीं करना चाहिए था तो हो सकता था कि यह पूरा सदन कहता कि इस बारे में सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाय। लेकिन हमने देखा है और सुना है कि अपने पूरे भाषण में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कहीं पर भी संसद् का गुनाह किया है इस के बारे में क्षमा के लिए एक शब्द इनके पास नहीं है। और मैं जानती हूं कि इस प्रकार की अधिकारशाही से पूरी सत्ता अपने हाथ में ले कर उसी के आधार पर, अपना ही नहीं बल्कि अपने कुटुम्ब के अधिकार को भी कायम करने की उन्होंने कोशिश की है। ऐसे व्यक्ति के मुंह से इस प्रकार की क्षमा याचना आना मुश्किल है, यह मैं भली प्रकार जानती हूं।

बहुत बड़ी बड़ी बातें यहां कही गयीं और आज भी टोटल रिवोल्यूशन का नाम ले कर ऐसे व्यक्ति का जिनको कि पूरा देश बहुत ही मानता है, मेरा मतलब माननीय जयप्रकाश नारायण जी से है, उनका यद्यपि उल्लेख तो नहीं किया, लेकिन घुमा फिराकर यह स्मगलर्स का टोटल रिवौल्यूशन है, यह कहा। तो इससे एक ही बात साबित हो जाती है कि आज भी श्रीमती जी लोकतंत्र को चलाना नहीं चाहती हैं। आज भी यही चाहती हैं कि अगर फिर मौका मिले तो फिर एक बार हाथ में सत्ता लेकर संसद् के अधिकार को भंग करें और हमेशा के लिए लोकतंत्र को भंग करने का काम इस प्रकार हो जायगा। इसलिए मैं कहूंगी कि हमें सही रूप से यह देखना है कि लोकशाही को अगर हमें कायम रखना है, संसद् के अधिकार को कायम रखना है तो फिर आज यह अत्यन्त जरूरी है कि गुनाह करने वाले अपराधी को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा होनी चाहिये।. . .(**व्यवधान**) . . . . और इसीलिए मैं इतना ही कहूंगी कि आज यह सदन के सामने बिल्कुल साफ हो गया है कि जो कुछ इन से गलती हुई है उस के बारे में इन के मन में कोई भी अफसोस या प्रायश्चित की भावना नहीं है।

MR. SPERKER: You have taken a lot of time.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : इन के मन में ऐसी भावना भी नहीं है कि कहीं हम ने गुनाह किया है तो उस के लिए क्षमा याचना करें। इसलिए देश की जनता के प्रति हमारा यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि यहां बैठे हुए सभी लोक प्रतिनिधियों का कर्तव्य है कि जिस जनता ने हमें यहां चुन कर भेजा है संसद् में . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You wanted two minutes, you have taken five minutes.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : उस के अधिकारों का रक्षण हमारा परम कर्त्तव्य है, और अपराध करने वाले को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा हम दें। यही मुझे कहना है।

16.00 hrs.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Today-we are discussing a very important issue. The entire House is going to deliberate and take a decision on that. The whole country is watching whether the decision of this House would reflect the democratic values of this country.

After hearing Madam Indira Gandhi's speech, I have no doubt in my mind that the pre-emptive decision of the Janata Party and the Parliamentary party is not only a slur on the functioning of this house, but they have got a pre-meditated mind to fidict an individual by parting with all cannos of common laws and the rules of law.

Some time back, the hon. Minister who is anoctogenarian leader and he is a Gandhian told us in this House when I put a question—are you going to run this? Government either by alies or by appologies or by political vindictiveness, he told me in unequivocal words that there will not be any political vindictiveness.

During the last one and a half years we have been observing that the Janata Party is not functioning in a manner responsive to the needs of the people, but only talking of their grievances against an individual, to indict her. They have adopted all methods which are not respected by any means and no civilised Government is going to do that. You are going to decide on the basis of what? I am not going to cast any aspersion against any member of the Privileges Committee. Let us take and analyse the decision of the Privileges Committee. The two respectable member—Shri Hintendra Desai and Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammed are the Members of the Privileges committee. Shri Hintendra Desai is an ex-Chief Minister. He was a Minister. He has no partisan view to take a decision. Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammed was a Law Minister and a practising advocate. He has analysed carefully all the aspects, all the pros and cons of the delibers-

tions of the meetings which were conducted and the minutes recorded. The supremacy of the Parliament cannot be questioned by any means. But when the Parliament sits as a Supreme Court to decide, then things should be decided very judiciously. The judicious action of the Parliament should be reflected.

Shri Ram Jethmalani has spoken on various occasions. He has spoken here also. He has resigned from the Committee. He has reflected enmity against an individual and had made all sorts of speeches in this house and outside. He is a man who has sponsored a Bill. That is also pending. I shall be coming to that point tomorrow because my privilege motion is pending. Therefore, there must be some facts. You are adoring the highest place in the country. Will you kindly come to the case which is in conflict with the law and has all improbable conjectures and is not corroborated by any evidence? Can you secure any kind of conviction? If this House is going to act as a Supreme Court and give judgment on the analysis of evidence, are you going to secure such injudicious action against an individual through the brute bull-dozer majority of the Janata Party? It is not a question of an individual being indicated in this procedure. That is why I do not agree with what my two colleagues, Shri Unnikrishnan and Shri Saugata Roy said during the consideration motion. It is not the question of a member belonging to any political party that we are discussing. We are discussing the privileges of this House, the decency and decorum of this House and the privileges attached to this House should be discussed in an impartial manner. This should not be discussed in a partisan manner. There are legal and constitutional problems. She is facing criminal cases in various courts. She is put on par with other officers and the position and privileges of a Member of this House are not considered. The vague manner in which a judicious body like the Privileges Committee has dealt with the officials should be considered by this House and very judiciously discussed. They have stated certain facts which are one-sided. Mr. Hitendra Desai has rightly stated that "No man should be punished twice". That is the rule of law. She has to face the charges outside and she has to face charges here also for the same offence. I would like to draw the attention of the House to what Shri Hitendra Desai has said:

> "Rule 1222 dealing wih privileges states: 'A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege, either of a member or of the House or of a Committee thereof.' The Attorney General has rightly said that the Tulmohan Ram case cannot be quoted as a precedent in the current case against Mrs. Gandhi."

Mr. Hitendra Desai has also referred to the point of breach of privilege raised against Shri T. N. Kaul, former Foreign Secretary and former Indian Ambassador in the United States and the ruling given by the Speaker at that time, namely,

> "Mr. Kaul's remarks were made in July 1975, when the Fifth Lok Sabha was in existence. The matter cannot be raised as a privilege issue in the Sixth Lok Sabha."

The point involved is that the previous Lok Sabha was dissolved and with that all the rights and privileges of that Lok Sabha came to an end.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen had made out that point.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: If the Lok Sabha was only proprogued, then I can understand their tagging on this question but where is the question of privilege when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved? If they have got respect for democracy, what is the unanimous resolution in Rajya Sabha?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not go to Rajya Sabha. We do not refer to it at all. We do not get into that controversy.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: People have got respect for democracy. A democratic institution has passed a resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't refer to Rajya Sabha. If you can praise them, you can condemn them also.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to draw the attention of the House to Basu's commentary on the Constitution of Indian Volume II, page 628 on the effect of prorogation and dissolution of proceedings for contempt. If you take that into consideration, no action can be taken under the constitutional provision also.

MR. SPEAKER: You came to me and said "Give me only five minutes". Now you have taken 10 minutes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You are a very good man. Why do you lose your temper?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no unlimited right.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: No action can be taken against her. If action is taken, it will be counter-productive and the people will punish them. They will not tolerate that. They will revolt against that and they will lose respect for democracy.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We have just now heard Shrimati Indira Gandhi waxing eloquent hollow high-sounding words. She professes that she believes in the judicial process. I will quote one pronouncement about her which has come out in the papers. Shri Balraj Trikha, Chairman, Emergency Excesses Inquiry Authority has stated:

> "She cannot be allowed to treat the proceedings before the Authority as lightly that she can go on delaying the proceedings asking for adjournment after adjournment."

> "The Chairman said that Mrs. Gandhi perhaps thought that by using such dilatory tactics through seeking adjournment for 45 days each time, she could delay the proceedings at her pleasure."

I am saying what sort of faith she has in the judicial process! This is a serious stricture that could have come on a politician in this country that she is hoodwinking the Emergency Excesses Inquiry Authority. (*Interruptions*)**

He further says:

> "Being the former Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi should have shown a little more grace in surrendering herself to the jurisdiction of the Authority which has been appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1932 to give her statement so that the country may know as to how far she was justified or otherwise in imposing the Emergency .."

The House is going to deliver its judgment in a minute or two. I want to remind the House of certain paragraphs of the report of the Committee. On page 112 the Committee said:

> "Never before a Leader of the Housing having enjoyed the office of the Prime Minister of a country for 11 years has been charged with causing obstruction, intimidation and harassment of Government officials who are assisting in the performance of the functions of the Parliament. Such conduct is bound to affect adversly the functioning of a Parliamentary democracy."

**Not recorded.

If you come to evidence part, what Shri Pai says? This is very important. On page 135, Mr. Pai says:

> "She called me to her residence No. 1, Safdarjang Road. She was completely upset and furious. She accused my officers of being corrupt while they were talking of political corruption .... I thought it was not worthwhile replying to her as I felt she was unreasonably angry."

This is a person we have here as an accused today.

I quote from Shri Dhirendra Sharma's book which has been widely circulated throughout the country, to show how fascism came in this country because she talks a lot about democracy.

The Book says:

> "Let us examine the conspiracy theory. It is a Fascist way of capturing power. It operates in two ways.

And it is precisely how Hitler captured power in Germany.

Dual operation to fascism

> Firstly, the power must be captured by a method which should have the pretence of legality. Our Article 352 of the Constitution is similar to a provision of the 1919 German (Wiemar) Constitution. Hitler took advantage of this provision of the German Constitution and, like Smt. Gandhi, propounded a conspiracy theory which a sick German Nation swallowed true to the day when they allowed themselves to be duped."

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

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SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I will quote one recent example:

> "A. TURKEY—The Yassiada Trials—Execution of Mr. Menderes, Mr. Zorlu and Mr. Polatkan—Ex-President Bayar sentenced to Life Imprisonment.
>
> The trial of ex-President Celal Bayar, Mr. Adnan Menderes (the former Prime Minister) and nearly 500 members and leading supporters of the former Democratic Party regime opened on October 14, 1960, on the island of Yassiada."

Then it says, and I would not like to read the whole thing ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then it goes on:

> "The most serious of the 19 charges was that of violation of the Constitution.....forcibly curtailing the freedom of movement of Opposition leaders and forcible repression of the student demonstrations in April 1960. In addition.....charged with misuse of public money and other offences.....
>
> The most important of the series of trials, that of Mr. Bayar, Mr. Menderes and 396 former Ministers and deputies on charges of violating the Constitution and attempting to set up a dictatorial regime, opened on May 11, 1961.....
>
> The court announced the sentences on Sep. 15. Mr. Bayar, Mr. Minderes, Mr. Zorlu and Mr. Polatkan were condemned to death by a unanimous vote of the judges."

This trial shows that those who subverted democracy and wanted to establish a dictatorial rule were sentenced to death. This House has to take note of this judgment. Let us not lose sight of the gravity of the offence that a Member of this House has committed.

*** Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got the name of Shri Ram Jethmalani here. Personally I would rather advise you not to speak. We must develop some conventions.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, are you allowing a member of the Privileges Committee to speak?

MR. SPEAKER: If I allow one, I will have to allow others also.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: This point was raised on Friday, and the Deputy-Speaker ruled that there is no rule that no member of the Privileges Committee can participate in the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: If I have understood the Deputy-Speaker correctly, he only said that you have resigned and, therefore, you are speaking. That information given to the Deputy-Speaker is not correct.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: According to you, there is no precedent. We want to set up new precedents.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I do not want the precedent of the members of the Privileges Committee speaking here. The members of the Privileges Committee are quasi-judicial members.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: When allegations are made against the Committee, what should we do? Can we brief somebody?

MR. SPEAKER: If there are some personal explanations.....

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Unless you want to shut it out, I do not want to surrender my right.

MR. SPEAKER: I am ruling that no member of the Privileges Committee should be allowed to speak because that is contrary to the precedents. Now the Prime Minister..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I am rising on a point of order. (*Interruptions*). Sir, you have been pleased to say that the convention must be maintained that no Member of a Committee of the House which has gone into this matter should be permitted to participate in the debate on the Report of that Committee. That is, indeed, a healthy convention. But when does it prevail? It prevails when the Chair protects the dignity of that Committee. And then there is another parameter, and that is that in no democracy of the world the Committee is castigated in the manner in which it has been sought to be done in this House. (*Interruptions*). So, Sir, unless the two conditions exist, viz, no Member is allowed to cast a reflection on the Committee and secondly, unless the Speaker himself comes to the defence of that Committee, every Member will have a right to exercise his right of self-defence.

Therefore, your ruling is not tenable at all in the circumstances which you have allowed to prevail in the House. We can not stand by that kind of ruling. It is not a healthy ruling because you have at no point pulled up the Members of the House when they were castigating the Committee, casting all kinds of aspersions and reflections on the Committee. Now, if you don't allow the Members to come out in their self-defence, it is not a proper thing to do.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prime Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: My written resignation is with you already. Accept it here and now. I want to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I didn't follow you.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: My written resignation from the Privileges Committee is in your possession for the last few days. I request you to

accept it here and now. I want to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jethmalani, excepting any personal explanation, if any aspersion is cast on any Member, perfectly you are right, I have allowed that. Beyond that there is nothing.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: What he is saying is that the proceedings of the entire Privileges Committee are unconstitutional, illegal and unfair.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the point you have to raise. That is a matter to be judged by the House.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: No, Sir. But the House does not know what has happened. The House should be told by us.

MR. SPEAKER: The Report will show that.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It is very difficult to find out these two points. How you can say that they have read them?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the Prime Minister.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I am on a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the 7th onwards, I have submitted my name to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister as also to you. You have not thought it fit to call me and you have called the Prime Minister. I do not like to stand between you and the Prime Minister, but as a protest against your discrimination, I stage a walk-out.

Prof. Dilip Chakravarty then left the House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I am on a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If you are trying to save time and keep your time schedule, I will accept your ruling that I should not speak. But please don't put me off on the ground that I am barred because I am a Member of the Committee of Privileges. The Member alone can defend himself against the charges of the kind that have been made. But I do wish to say that every charge which has been made is baseless, is a calumny, is a lie, is motivated and has been inspired by Mrs. Gandhi.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have had enough debate. I am not allowing any further debate.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Are you clear in your mind... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): You have denied me the right to speak against the punishment.**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: May I make a submission before you call the Prime Minister? In the nature of the motion before the House, it is necessary that different sections of the House are given a hearing.

MR. SPEAKER: All sections have been heard, all parties have been heard.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: After all, not much will be lost by giving a few more people a chance to address the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No, we have spent nearly nine hours. There is no point. The Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

**Not recorded.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): This will go on record, this country should know what happend. This is a matter which is going to be the history of Parliament. It is a matter most important for democracy. I have to give my opinion. This opinion should go on record because we are political beings, and people tomorrow should know what we spoke on this occasion. It is a matter of a few more minutes. The day the Prime Minister moved the motion, I moved three or four amendments because I hoped that at least I would get a chance. My party is not one now, and there are three or four opinions. You must have the wisdom to allow some more Members to speak. The debate so far has gone into personalities, not the merits of the case. The right of a Member to speak is also becoming a casualty. There are many casualties today.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given enough time to every party, every section, and even for differential opinions within parties. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: When you are sitting in a court, do you say that every Judge will not have the right to give his opinion? Every one must have the right. Let them have the right. Why do you stop them? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let there not be a feeling left behind that the persons who wanted to make observations did not have an opportunity to place their views before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: There are 50 persons like that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The presumption is that this is not a party issue. Different Members will have their own point of view, and time is not the essence of the matter at all Members are sitting not as a House passing a Bill, they are sitting as a judicial body, as a tribunal of the people. Therefore, if they want to put across different point of view, it will be in contravention of natural justice if those voice are barred Left to myself, I want to even plead that the Members of the Privileges Committee be permitted to speak. I have nothing against it. I am submitting that it should not be that the debate is hustled through.

MR. SPEAKER: Hustled?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am not making any accusation against you. You have tried to distribute the time as well as possible. But that is not enough. If any Member feels that he has a point of view to put across, then he must be permitted to put across his view. Speaking for the people on this side, we are naturally the affected party because our leader is the person who is arraigned. Now, I spoke, Mr. Venkatasubbiah spoke. Is it enough? One or two more people want to speak. We must be heard. We on this side must be fully heard. I insist upon that. This House must not take up this resolution without hearing us in full. This, I am insisting upon. Give some time to some Members and that will satisfy. That is what I am urging upon. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If my hon. friends want more time, I do not know how long they want. How long can it go on?

MR SPEAKER: There will be no end...

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If all the Members are to speak, then we will have to sit for 15 days. It cannot be.. (*Interruptions*) All the Members cannot speak. I do not know how much ..... (*Interruptions*) why are they shouting like this? I cannot understand this. Is this the way? (*Interruptions*) My hon. friends opposite objected, the Leader of the Opposition appealed to me that when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was speaking, she

should be heard. But when I speak, must they not hear me? If this is the way they behave... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I appeal to the Members to kindly hear the Leader of the House in silence. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I cannot understand this kind of procedure. If one or two more hours are to be given, I will not object. But there must be an end to it. It cannot go on indefinitely. (*Interruptions*) I do not understand this. They shout and when others shout, they object. Is this the way to do it? How are we going to carry on the work of this House—I do not understand. (*Interruptions*) I will have no objection if two more hours are to be given for it to be finished. But then it has to be understood that nobody will ask for more. I can understand it. We had fixed six hours and we have taken how many hours.

MR. SPEAKER: More than ten hours.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We have taken more than ten hours. For how long this will continue? I do consider that it is an important matter. it is an unprecedented matter. Therefore, I do not want to say that no more time need be given. We can adjourn it and take it up tomorrow. But we have to finish it tomorrow within two hours. If that is agreed, I have no objection.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We are willing to cooperate if it is... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Two hours tomorrow—that is what he said.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: And today upto 5.30. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say that this was to be finished by 5 O'clock today.

MR. SPEAKER: 5.30 p.m.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is not going to be finished and we have a guest, the Prime Minister of Singapore. I changed all his timings because of this and then fixed time with him at 5 O'clock. Therefore, this can be adjourned and let it be continued for two hours tomorrow and we can finish this.

MR. SPEAKER: I take it that both sides are agreed that we are going to have 2 hours more tomorrow and finish it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: So, that is agreed to.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: May I ask a question? The Prime Minister has fixed up his appointment. He had to cancel it because he had to reply to the debate here. What is wrong in allowing other members to speak? Nothing stands in the way. He need not be present all through; he is not present all through. Let other members speak.

MR. SPEAKER: He has to reply.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: But the notes are being taken. He is not present all through.

MR. SPEAKER: It will continue tomorrow from 2 to 4 O'Clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Business Advisory Committee should be wound up because you take a decision there and you flout it here.

MR. SPEAKER: We will continue with the Bill that was going on.

12.12 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now continue discussion on the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Bill.

Dr. Bijoy Mondal to continue his speech; he is not here. Shri Yuvraj—he is also not here. Dr. Ramji Singh.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय चीनी मिलों का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए जो कदम उठाया गया है उस के विषय में यहां चर्चा हो रही है । हम लोगों ने यह तो देखा है कि चीनी उद्योग संकट के बाद संकट से गुजरता जा रहा है, और अभी जो स्थिति माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतायी उसमें एक तरह से वरदान भी है और अभिशाप भी है । कभी देश में इतनी चीनी हो गई है कि बिक्री का भी एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है । इसीलिए यह कहा जाता है कि कभी-कभी संकट अभाव से होता है, लेकिन वर्तमान समय में जो चीनी का संकट है वह अभाव के कारण नहीं बल्कि बहुलता के कारण है, प्रोब्लैम आफ प्लैन्टी है । इसीलिए हमारे सामने यह कठिनाई है । खास कर विदेशों में भी हम उस का निर्यात करने में सकुचाते हैं, कारण कि वहां चीनी की दरें कम होती हैं । इसीलिए सरकार को घाटा उठाना पड़ता है ।

इस समय हम चीनी की नीति से संबंधित बात कर रहे हैं । जब चीनी की कोई नीति हमारे सामने आती है तो हमें तीन बातों पर ध्यान रखना पड़ता है । एक तो जो चीनी की नीति हम बना रहे हैं, उस से प्राइस पर कितना असर पड़ता है । पहले चीनी का मूल्य जब तक डीकंट्रोल नहीं हुआ था, 3 रुपये 25 पैसे से लेकर 4 रुपये तक था और लैवी की चीनी का मूल्य 2 रुपये 30 पैसे तक था । यानी एवरेज जो जोड़ा गया है वह 2 रुपये 63 पैसे था । लेकिन अब चीनी की दर क्या है ? अगर चीनी की दर 2 रुपये 63 पैसे से कम है तो हम को मानना चाहिये कि सरकार की चीनी की नीति सही है और अगर चीनी का मूल्य 2 रुपये 63 पैसे प्रति किलो से ज्यादा है तो मानना चाहिये कि चीनी की नीति विफल हुई है । अभी चीनी का मूल्य इस से कम है, इसलिए हम मानते हैं कि चीनी उद्योग की नीति इस कसौटी के आधार पर सही है ।

दूसरी कसौटी चीनी उद्योग की उत्पादन मूल्य पर नियंत्रण है ।

तीसरी है कि किसान और मिल के लोगों को अच्छी कीमत मिलनी चाहिये या नहीं ?

यह दोनों कसौटी हमारी चीनी की नीति के खिलाफ जाती हैं । आज न तो किसान खुश है और न मिल-मालिक । मिल-मालिक भी रोते हैं और किसान गन्ने को जलाते हैं । इसलिए चीनी की हम तीन नीतियों को लेते हैं—मूल्य पर, उत्पादन मूल्य और नियंत्रण पर और किसान व मिल के लोगों को अच्छी कीमत देने पर । इस तरह से तीसरे में हम विफल होते हैं । इसीलिए जब चीनी की नई नीति की घोषणा की गई, और खास तौर से इस प्रगतिशील बिल का मिल-मालिकों को स्वागत करना चाहिये, लेकिन हमारे पास अखबारों की दर्जनों कतरनें हैं जिसमें शुगर बैरन्स ने, जो बड़े-बड़े चीनी मिलों के मालिक हैं, उन्होंने बड़ा हाहाकार मचाया और कहा कि यह गलत है । शुगर बैरन्स ने कहा कि सरकार की नीति गलत है । वस्तुतः वह चाहते थे कि सरकार पैसा देती रहे और वह चीनी के मिलों को उसी तरह से जारी रखें । लेकिन जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि चीनी मिल-मालिकों ने किसानों को उन का रुपया भी नहीं दिया है, ऐसी स्थिति में इस को यहां लाने के अलावा और कोई दूसरा विकल्प नहीं है । लेकिन मैं एक बात यहां कहना चाहूंगा कि यह तो हाफ-हार्टेड मेजर है । यह कहते हैं कि 3 बरस के लिये लाये हैं, यह तो नाइधर हीं नोर जी है । यह राष्ट्रीयकरण भी पूरा नहीं है और राष्ट्रीयकरण भी नहीं है । इस लिए आप खुद महसास करें कि यह मिल-मालिक जो करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपया सरकार से सब्सिडी का लेते हैं और किसानों को नहीं देते, हैं, यह कहां तक ठीक है । इसलिए या तो उनके मिलों का आप राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिए, नहीं तो यह कुछ नहीं है । यह जो 3 बरस के लिये लाये हैं, यह हाफ-वे है ।

इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि अगर हमारे मंत्री महोदय सोचते हैं कि मिल-मालिक किसानों का शोषण करते हैं, गन्ना उत्पादकों का शोषण करते हैं, तो वह मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें । अभी आप करोड़ों रुपया लगायेंगे और थोड़े दिन, 3 बरस के बाद उन्हीं को दे देंगे तो यह खराब है । इसीलिए यह जो शुगर अंडरटेकिंग्ज (टेकिंग ओवर आफ मैनेजमेंट) बिल है, इस का हम स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन यह एक हाफ-हार्टेड मेजर है, यह पूरा समाजवादी मैचर नहीं है । इस में सरकार जो भी पैसा देगी, वह सब जहन्नुम में चला जायेगा । फिर गन्ना उत्पादक मुसीबत में पड़ जायेंगे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I am calling the next speaker. Please conclude.

डा० रामजी सिंह : सिर्फ दो मिनट और ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I rang the bell long back. Mr. Rajagopal Naidu. I have got a large number of speakers. It is an important subject.

Mr. Rajagopal Naidu.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Madam Chairman, I congratulate the hon. Minister on bringing forward this Bill. But I want to know from him how far it is justified to allow them to get the money from the Government to clear the debts and to modernise their mills and then allow them to go scotfree without giving back that money. It is quite necessary to take over the mills. But when they take over, I want them to be either taken over by the Government permanently or nationalised. Otherwise, we just spend crores of rupees on these things and then give those mills away. If they are going to pay us back what the Government is going to pay to clear the dues of the sugarcane growers and what all we have to pay to modernise the mills, then it is justified. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to review the position in that regard.

Now, with regard to foodgrains, we hundreds of mills, especially *kandsari* factories, are not taking sugarcane. Many of the *kandsari* sugar factories are giving Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per tonne and, therefore, the peasants are put to much hardship. I do not know what is the procedure adopted by the Government, whether they have to give notice and then take over or when it is complained that the sugarcane has not been taken, then immediately they can take over. We want to know that.

Now, they may say that they are having sugar stocks with them and, therefore, they are not able to pay the arrears. The arrears do not belong to this year, but they belong to the previous years. Therefore, they must be paid immediately.

It is said that the loans of the Government and the other things are added as the first charge and, therefore, they are not able to clear off the dues. As the Minister has brought this Bill, I request the Minister to see that the private sugar mills pay their arrears as the first charge. Then it is very easy for the Government to see that the dues are cleared. The Minister knows that more than Rs. 60 crores are to be paid. Therefore, we want to know how he is going to see that these dues are cleared.

The opening stock of sugar is 35 lakh tonnes. Only 6-1/2 lakh tonnes of sugar are going to be exported. What about the other part of the sugar? Now the crushing season has come and more than 60 lakhs of sugar are going to be with us. Therefore, I want to know what the Government is going to do with sugar. Are they going to export sugar or not? If they want to export sugar are they going to explore the possibility of doing it? Previously the Government had, by selling sugar in foreign countries, earned nearly Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 crores. We had then agitated to have a reserve fund with that profit so that it may be utilised when the sugar prices come down. Now the sugar price has come down. Therefore, keeping that experience in mind, I request the Minister to see that a revolving fund is constituted so that the profit may go into it; if loss comes, then disbursement can be made to the cane-growers from out of that.

Now, with regard to foodgrains, we have created a buffer stock. That means, we are withdrawing some quantity of foodgrains from the market. Therefore, we are stabilising the prices of foodgrains. Likewise, I request the Minister to see that at least 1 million tonnes of sugar is purchased by the government and kept in reserve so that if at any time, the crop fails, then it is quite easy for the government to distribute it to the people.

I hear that the market is rising in foreign countries. Now is the time for us to export sugar and, therefore, I request the government to see to the possibilities of exporting sugar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ugrasen—he is not here.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। आज नहीं कुछ दिनों से जब कभी भी इस सदन में इस बात की चर्चा हुई है कि आज जो संकट हमारे चीनी उद्योग में व्याप्त है उस के लिए क्या किया जाय तो मैंने बराबर अपनी यह राय जाहिर की है कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। जब तक चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया जाता तब तक चीनी मिल-मालिक बराबर ही किसानों और मजदूरों का शोषण करते रहेंगे। इस संबंध में जब कभी हम ने सवाल उठाया, माननीय मंत्री जी की तरफ से यही जवाब आया कि सरकार का इरादा राष्ट्रीयकरण का नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे आज इस बात की खुशी है कि कम से कम सरकार ने इस दिशा में कुछ सोच विचार किया और राष्ट्रीयकरण के संबंध में अपनी एक नीति बनायी।

मुझे सरकार के इस विधेयक का समर्थन करना है और मैं इसीलिये खड़ा हुआ हूं लेकिन मैं उस में कुछ कमी देखता हूं। कमी यह है कि यह टेक ओवर जो हो रहा है यह सिर्फ तीन वर्ष के लिए हो रहा है। अगर यह सिर्फ तीन वर्ष के लिए हो रहा है तो इस का मतलब यह है कि सरकार अपने खजाने से पूंजीपतियों और मिल-मालिकों को कुछ फायदा पहुंचाना चाहती है। अगर यह इरादा है तो मैं इस का विरोध करता हूं। लेकिन मैं मानता हूं कि हमारी सरकार का यह इरादा नहीं है। अगर सरकार का यह इरादा नहीं है, जैसा कि मैं मानता हूं तो मैं यह उम्मीद भी करूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को स्पष्ट रूप से सदन में बतायेंगे और सदन को अवगत करायेंगे कि यह इरादा सरकार का नहीं है। लेकिन सरकार का इरादा न भी हो तो भी यदि अधिग्रहण केवल तीन वर्ष के लिए किया जाएगा तो उस से मिल-मालिकों को ही लाभ होगा क्योंकि आप उस कारखाने को बनाने के लिए जो कुछ भी पैसा खर्च करेंगे अंत में उस का लाभ उन्हीं चीनी मिल-मालिकों को मिलेगा जो कि आज मजदूरों और किसानों का शोषण कर रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस बात का अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह सिर्फ तीन वर्ष के लिए ही इस का अधिग्रहण न करें बल्कि इन चीनी मिलों का अधिग्रहण हमेशा के लिए करें और केवल कुछ मिलों का ही नहीं बल्कि सभी चीनी मिलों का अधिग्रहण करें। खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के अन्दर चीनी मिलों की जो स्थिति है, वहां के किसानों और मजदूर की जो स्थिति है उस से मंत्री जी अच्छी तरह से अवगत होंगे। तमाम किसानों का लाखों रुपया आज भी मिल-मालिकों पर बकाया है। एक-एक मिल पर कई-कई लाख रुपया बकाया है और अगर सब मिल दिया जाए तो पता नहीं कितने करोड़ का बकाया है।

तो हमें इन चीनी मिलों का सदा के लिए अधिग्रहण कर लेना चाहिये। अधिग्रहण करने के बाद इन का माडर्नाइजेशन भी करना चाहिये और इन्हें हमेशा के लिये सरकारी नियंत्रण में रख कर इन्हें चलाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए ताकि आने वाले दिनों में कभी भी उपभोक्ताओं, किसानों और उन मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को नुकसान न हो, उन्हें फायदा पहुंचे, उन का जो कुछ भी पैसा रहता है उसे समय पर दिया जा सके और उन के हितों का संरक्षण किया जा सके। मैं समझता हूं कि ये चीनी मिल-मालिक जो कि किसानों, मजदूरों और उपभोक्ताओं, सब का शोषण कर रहे हैं, उन से उन्हें मुक्त करने की दिशा में माननीय मंत्री जी सरकार की तरफ से यह वक्तव्य देंगे कि इन चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हमेशा के लिए हो रहा है न कि केवल तीन वर्ष के लिए। इसी के साथ मैं पुनः इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): Madam, Chairman, on going through the objects and reasons of the Bill, I am really not able to understand as to whether this Bill is going to solve the problem of sugarcane growers or even the problem of sugar production to-day in this country? Here he says that because the sugar production has increased to 65 lakhs tonnes and about Rs. 53 crores have to be paid by the sugar factories to the sugarcane growers, therefore, they want to bring forward this Bill and they threaten the sugar factories that either they run them or they will take over the mills. If this is the object of the Government, then I am totally opposing this Bill. But, if the object of the Government is that they have got the full confidence and so they want to take over the sugar factories/mills in the country and run them, well, that is a very good idea. But, here it is very clear from what the previous speakers and my other colleagues had mentioned that they are doing this half-heartedly. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that the problem is not this; the solution is not absolutely this. The main problem, as I understand it, is the cost of production of sugar which has increased in this country. Madam, Chairman, we all know that the sugar in the market is being sold at Rs. 2 25, 2.30 or 2.50 at the maximum. This is the lowest price in the last thirty years. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister one thing. Does he think that this

lowest price can be maintained in this country at the same level? Of course, not. When you think that by nationalising the mills you are going to solve the problems of the sugarcane growers, you are absolutely wrong. It is a fraud. You are against the agriculturists. You are not going to favour or support the sugarcane growers because you want to keep the price of sugar at Rs. 2.25 or 2.50. How is it possible for you to see that the sugar mills keep the price of sugar at this level? Do you want to reduce the sugarcane price or increase the consumer's price? I would say that when 70 to 80 per cent of the people constitute agriculturists in this country, there is nothing wrong in raising the price of sugarcane or maintaining the sugarcane price? Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister not to crush the sugarcane growers for the purpose of this 20 to 25 per cent of the people who stay in the city whose salary, D.A. and other allowances as also business income go on increasing and for whose sake you want to supply the sugar at the lower price? This is not a solution. My solution is, if the Government is interested in taking over the sugar factories completely, then it is very good. There is a glut in the market. We all know that it is because of the heavy production. And the F.C.I. should come forward to purchase the sugar; the result should be to maintain the falling price at minimum Rs. 3 a kilo and supply the same to the consumers and this gap of Rs. 0.50 per k.g. let the margin of profit go to the sugarcane growers. That is because they have to purchase the other commodities like steel and cement from the open market to meet their requirements. You have to provide for their existence also. If you do not do that, I do not think the problem is going to be solved by you by simply taking over of the mills. I may assure you that you are further creating a problem because it will result in crores of rupees of loss to the Government exchequer. You can neither satisfy the agriculturists nor the consumers.

Therefore, one again I appeal to him to think over this problem and try to keep this as his first objective, namely, to save sugarcane growers by not supplying the sugar to the consumers at the lowest price as they constitute only 20 to 25 per cent of the population of this country.

17.00 hrs.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) : सभापति महोदया, ...

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदया, मेरा नाम भी था...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry when I called your name you were not present in the House. Those are sitting in the House will get the opportunity first.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो चीनी उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध ग्रहण) विधेयक, 1978 प्रस्तुत किया है, इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस का आशय केवल इतना ही है कि जो चीनी के कारखाने बन्द पड़े हुए हैं या बन्द होने की स्थिति में हैं, सरकार उन को अपने हाथ में ले ले और उन को इस तरह से चालू करे ताकि जो उन में मजदूर काम करते हैं, वे बकायदा काम करते रहें और चीनी का उत्पादन होता रहे। इस बात से तो मैं सहमत हूं, लेकिन जहां यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि केवल तीन साल तक सरकार अपने हाथ में लिए रहेगी और उस के बाद उन को वापस कर देगी—मैं इस प्रावधान के विरुद्ध हूं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं—क्या इस का यह प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा कि देश में जो चीनी के कारखाने चलाते हैं, वे इस कानून के पास होने के बाद उन कारखानों को इस तरह से चलायेंगे कि जो उस की आमदनी होगी, उस को वे अपने हित में खर्च करेंगे और कारखाने को विधिवत न चला कर ठप्प करने की स्थिति में ला देंगे, उस से नाजायज फायदा उठायेंगे और सोचेंगे कि भारत की सरकार तो बड़ी लोकप्रिय है, वह इस को अपने हाथ में ले लेगी और ठीक बना देगी और उस के बाद फिर यह हमारे हाथ में आ जाएगा। इस कानून से जो गलत मनोवृत्ति के लोग हैं, उन को प्रश्रय मिलेगा। इस लिए मंत्री जी को इस दृष्टि से इस पर विचार करना चाहिए कि कहीं इन कानून से कोई नाजायज फायदा तो नहीं उठा लेगा ?

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक]

मैं इस अवसर पर आप से केवल इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अभी जितने कल-कारखाने हैं, उन के चलाने की जो प्रक्रिया है, वह दूषित है। जितने मिल-मालिक हैं, वे यही चाहते हैं कि इस से हमारा निजी फायदा ज्यादा हो, लेकिन होना यह चाहिए कि उन को फायदा तो हो लेकिन जो उपभोक्ता हैं, उस में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, उन का भी उससे फायदा होना चाहिए, केवल मिल-मालिक का निजी स्वार्थ ही उस से पूरा नहीं होना चाहिए। आज कारखानों की स्थिति बिगड़ने का मूल कारण यही है कि मिल-मालिकों ने उन कारखानों को सही तरीके से नहीं चलाया, उन का अपने हित में दुरुपयोग किया, उन से नाजायज फायदा उठाया—जिस से यह स्थिति पैदा हुई कि आज सरकार द्वारा उन को अपने हाथ में लेने की बात हो रही है।

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि आज हम को इस बात को बड़ी बारीकी से देखना चाहिए कि जो चीनी पैदा करते हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि हमारी चीनी महंगी बिके और जो उपभोक्ता हैं, वे चाहते हैं, कि हम को चीनी सस्ती मिले। किसान चाहता है कि हमें गन्ने की कीमत ज्यादा मिले और मिल मालिक चाहता है कि हमें उस की कम कीमत देनी पड़े, ताकि हमें चीनी सस्ती बेचने में मदद मिले। यह बात बिलकुल सही है कि आज किसान को गन्ने की वाजिब कीमत नहीं मिल रही है। मैं आप से यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि उन को उस की ज्यादा कीमत दी जाए, क्योंकि ऐसा करने से उस का दूसरे लोगों पर भी असर पड़ेगा, बल्कि मैं यह चाहता हूं कि किसान के गन्ना उत्पादन में जो उपकरण लगते हैं, सिंचाई की जो दर है, बीज और खाद—ये सब उस को सस्ते मिलने चाहिए। यदि ये वस्तुयें उस को सस्ते दामों में उपलब्ध हों, तो किसान कभी इस बात को नहीं कहेगा कि हमें गन्ने की ज्यादा कीमत मिले। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि शासन इस ओर ध्यान दें। यह बात भी सच है कि गन्ने के उत्पादन में किसान का ज्यादा समय लगता है। दूसरी फसलें किसान साल में तीन बार पैदा कर लेता है, लेकिन गन्ने की फसल में उस का साल-भर लग जाता है, उस को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी देना पड़ता है, ज्यादा परिश्रम करना पड़ता है, उसकी रखवाली करनी पड़ती है और इन सब बातों के लिए उसे ज्यादा कीमत चुकानी पड़ती है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसी स्थिति बनाई जाय, जिस से किसान को ज्यादा से ज्यादा यथा मिले।

एक बात मैं इस अवसर पर यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—सरकार ने चीनी की "खुलासी" करके एक बहुत अच्छा कदम उठाया है। वरना इसकी आड़ में हर प्रदेश में, हर जिले में, हर गांव में, नाजायज फायदा उठाया जाता था। जिन को कोटे की चीनी मिलती थी—यदि उनको 10 बोरी मिली, तो केवल दो बोरी वे दूसरे लोगों को बेचते थे, बाकी सब माल ब्लैक में जाता था। पहले जनता को बड़ी परेशानी होती थी। लेकिन चीनी की खुलासा कर के आपने अच्छा काम किया है। मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि इस से जनता में बड़ा संतोष है और वह कहती है कि जनता पार्टी ने चीनी को खुलासा करके बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। जनता चाहती है कि ऐसे बहुत सारे काम आप करते रहें।

आज आप चीनी कारखानों को अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं। लेकिन आपको देखना होगा कि इन का दुरुपयोग न हो, कोई कारखाने वाला नाजायज फायदा न उठावे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Madam Chairman, I support the Bill. In supporting the Bill, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that after nationalisation of the sugar factories he should see that these are not again handed over to the same management. It has been found out from records that they have already exhausted all the resources and they are not fulfilling the objectives at any rate. The production should be continued and to keep the continuity of production, the management should be overhauled. Now, when the factories are taken over, you should modernise them. But after modernisation, if you again hand over them to the same management, then all the money spent by the Government for modernisation will go in vain. It will become a waste. So, for continued production and for running the factories regularly, the management should be reshuffled and you should see that all the sugar factories are running well and the cane growers get the benefit regularly. You should also see that they get remunerative price for their produce. It has been found from the records that a large payments are outstanding for the last one

year or so, as a result of which cane growers are suffering very badly and constantly. So, it is the duty of the Government to see that such things do not recur. I would request the Government to nationalise these factories immediately. It has been our experience that these factories, the management of which has been taken over, are not running properly. They are getting sick day by day, rather they are dying slowly. So, there should be a guarantee that these factories would be run well and efficiently and all the efforts for running them efficiently should be made right earnest. Madam Chairman, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister, through you, to nationalise all the sugar factories immediately and see that the interests of the people, interests of the can growers are fully safeguarded. With these words, I conclude.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदया, इस सदन में जो बिल माननीय मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है उस के समर्थन में म खड़ा हुआ हूं । अध्यादेश जिस महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने 9 नवम्बर को जारी किया था कि सरकार विशेष परिस्थितियों में इन मिलों के ग्रहण को अपने प्रबन्ध में लेती है, यह इसलिए किया गया था कि जो चीनी मिलों के मालिक है अपनी मिलों को बन्द रखते हैं और किसानों के जो करोड़ों रुपए उनके पास बकाया है जिसका भुगतान उन्हें करना है, वह नहीं करते हैं । पिछले वर्ष और इस वर्ष भी काफी गन्ना खेत में पड़ा रह गया और अब तक पैराई का काम पूरा शुरू नहीं हुआ है । इस बिल का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि गन्ने की पैराई समय पर हो और किसान को उस गन्ने का मूल्य मिले जो वह मिल को देता है । अगर कोई मिल मालिक ठीक से मिल का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सके तो उस अवस्था में सरकार को यह हक हासिल होगा कि वह उस मिल का प्रबन्ध ग्रहण कर ले इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेंट रेग्युलेशन एक्ट के तहत । लेकिन आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि बिहार की सरकार ने 25 मिलों को टेक ओवर किया था । इस टेक ओवर के खिलाफ मिल मालिक कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट में चले गए और वहां से अन्तरिम निषेधाज्ञा ले आए । अगर यह काम पहले हो गया होता तो फिर ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा न हुई होती । यह सुन कर भी आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि हमारे यहां की ये 25 मिलें जो ली गई हैं बन्द पड़ी हैं और जब तक कोर्ट का फैसला नहीं हो जाता है जब तक ये मिल किसान से गन्ना ले कर उसकी पैराई भी नहीं कर सकती है ।

देश में 288 मिलें हैं । इन में से लगभग आधी ने पराई का काम शुरु किया है और बाकियों ने नहीं किया है । 20वीं सदी के प्रारम्भ में चीनी उद्योग हमारे यहां प्रारम्भ हुआ था । 1931 में उत्तर प्रदेश मे कुल 29 मिलें थीं । उनका इतना विकास हुआ और किसान ने गन्ने की इतनी खेती की कि यह संख्या बढ़ कर आज 85 हो गई है । करीब 13–14 लाख हैक्टर मे उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की खेती होती है । बिहार में लगभग दो लाख हैक्टर में होती है । महाराष्ट्र में 2 लाख 22 हजार में होती है । दक्षिण भारत में शुगर इंडस्ट्री कोऑप्रेटिव सैक्टर में ज्यादातर है । वहां अच्छी रिकवरी होती है और प्रोडक्शन भी अच्छा होता है । वहां की मशीनें जो हैं, यंत्र जो हैं वे काफी आधुनिक हैं, अच्छे साधनों का वे प्रयोग करती हैं । उत्तर भारत में जहां पहले से ये मिलें चली आ रही हैं काफी पुरानी हो चुकी हैं और इसका नतीजा यह है कि उत्पादन लागत भी ज्यादा आती है और रिकवरी भी कम होती है ।

आप किन मिलों को लेंगे ? आप ऐसी मिलों को लेना चाहते हैं जो बन्द हैं, जिन के पास किसानों का करोड़ों रुपया बकाया है, जिन के पास सरकार के टैक्सों का बकाया है, जिन के पास बैंकों का बकाया है, जो काफी पुरानी पड़ चुकी हैं । उनका प्रबन्ध भी आप तीन बरस के लिए ही ग्रहण करेंगे ।

17.11 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU *in the Chair*].

अगर आप बिल लाना चाहते थे तो आप क्यों ऐसा बिल नहीं लाये जिस में उनको नैशनलाइज करने की व्यवस्था होती । चीनी देश की कैश क्राप है, ऐसा पदार्थ है जिससे किसान की मदद होती है । इसको बाहर भेज कर हम विदेशी मुद्रा भी अर्जित करते हैं । हम ने तय कर रखा है कि यहां मिक्स्ड इकोनोमी चलेगी । अगर मिक्स्ड इकोनोमी चलेगी तो ऐसी मिलें जो मिल मालिक कर्ज ले कर चलाते हैं और जिन को आप माडनाइज करते हैं उनको क्यों नही लेते हैं । जो मिले बन्द पड़ी रहती हैं क्यों नहीं अगर जरुरी हो तो इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेंट रेग्युलेशन एक्ट में संशोधन करके भी, बुनियादी संशोधन करके भी उनको नैशनलाइज करने की व्यवस्था की जाती है ?

आज बिहार की सरकार ने 25 मिलें ली हैं और उनको लगभग 47 करोड़ रुपया कम्पेंसेशन के तौर पर देने की व्यवस्था करनी है । उनको नेशनलाइज तो करना ही चाहिए लेकिन साथ साथ हम को यह प्रावधान भी करना चाहिए कि अगर क्षतिपूर्ति करनी ही है तो वह सांकेतिक ही होगी , यह नहीं कि बहुत बड़ी राशि हम उनको देंगे ...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : कोई क्षतिपूर्ति नहीं ।

श्री युवराज : मैंने सांकेतिक कहा है । कांग्रेस सरकार ने भार्गव कमिशन का गठन किया और राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की दृष्टि से ही उसका गठन किया गया था । उस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई

[श्री बुधराज]

उस रिपोर्ट की रोशनी में गवर्नमेंट को आगे का रास्ता तय करना चाहिए । मजदूरों के और देश के हित में और किसान के हित में जो रास्ता हो वही हमको अख्तियार करना चाहिए । आज बिहार में 25 मिलें ली गई हैं और तीन मिलें बिहार की ब्रिटिश इंडिया कोरपोरेशन की —मरहोरा, चनपटिया और बाराचकिया हैं जिनमें 49 प्रतिशत शेयर सरकार का है और एक मिल पचरुखी सालों से बन्द है । मुख्यतः तीन, चार प्रान्तों में चीनी की मिलें चलती हैं जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश बिहार, महाराष्ट्र और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में, और अन्य प्रान्तों में थोड़ा बहुत चीनी का उत्पादन होता है । हमको चीनी मिलों के बारे में एक क्लीयर कट पोलिसी अडाप्ट करनी होगी कि मालिकों का हित देखना है या किसानों और मजदूरों का हित देखना है । पूंजीपति तो चाहते हैं कि चूंगीकर में उनको छूट हो, वह चाहते हैं कि कम ब्याज पर उनको ऋण मिले, वह चाहते हैं कि मोडर्ना ईजेशन के लिए उनको उधार मिले । या हमें यह सोचना है कि जो मिल मालिक पुराने डिफाल्टर हैं, जिन पर मजदूरों का और किसानों का करोड़ों रुपया बाकी है, जो मजदूरों को विक्टिमाइज करते हैं ऐसी तमाम सिक मिलों को नैशनेलाइज करने की जरुरत है जिससे देश के किसानों और जनता को नई दिशा मिले ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill with certain reservations. This Ordinance has been replaced by this Bill to take over certain sick sugar mills and provide remunerative prices to the cane growers, fair price to the consumer, as has been stated in the statement of objects and reasons.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri is the Secretary of the Kishan Samelan. Under the leadership of Shri Charan Singh, they are going to hold big rally on 23rd December, 1978, to highlight problems of the Kisans. And the Minister who is piloting the Bill is a close associate and admirer of Chaudhuri Sahib.

I am reminded of the biblical saying, the parable of the prodigal son. The factories are modernised. The dues are cleared. The sugar factories are put in a perfect working conditions and given back to those exploiters who have been exploiting at the cost of the sugar cane growers in this country. But I do not suggest, at the same time, that nationalisation is a remedy or an answer for all these evils. There are instances where the nationalisation did not work. A formula has to be evolved by the Minister because this industry is an agro-based industry. It gives employment to a large number of people and also livelihood to the cane growers who have been there for ages to come. You have to give the kisan, the farmer his due who is doing his national duty. He is doing national duty to the people. He should not be neglected. If he is neglected, then it is only at the peril of the Government and the country.

Another factor which I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister is with regard to cooperative sugar factories which are under construction. There are several cooperative sugar factories in the country which are being licensed. Some incentives were given to them so that they might become viable. The cost of construction has gone up from Rs. 60—70 lakhs to Rs. 6.5 crores, for a capacity of 1250 tonnes. A Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Mr. Sampath and it suggested certain incentives. One of the main incentives was to allow the new cooperatives to sell sugar in the free market. Since sugar has been decontrolled, that has become irrelevant. Kisans have invested large amounts of money as share capital in the factories. It is not a private owner's factory; it is the kisans' factory. They will have to undergo terrible loss if government withdraws the incentives. Now after decontrol of sugar, financial institutions are not coming forward to give financial assistance to new cooperative factories. I plead with the hon. Minister that kisans should not be penalised in this manner, for the simple reason that they have contributed their hard earned money for the share capital to the cooperative sugar factories. Other exemptions are there, like exemption from excise

duty. These things are to be formulated; fresh incentives consistent with the present policy of the government must be made available to the co-operative sugar factories under construction. The hon. Minister has stated in his Bill that nearly 65 lakh tonnes of sugar is getting accumulated. What is he going to do to remedy the situation and give help to the farmers who are not getting remunerative price for the cane? Are you going to ask them to stock growing cane and divert land to other agricultural produce which is impossible after having grown cane for ages? Or are you going to provide a reasonable price for the growers. They have been at the mercy of sugar barons all these years; the sugar barons have exploited the government; they have exploited the growers. It looks as though the remedy seems to be worse than the disease. You have to see that the grower gets the benefit. I endorse the suggestion made by Shri Narasimha Reddy that even if you increase the price of sugar, the sugar distribution is defective. It is catering to the needs of urban population at the cost of the rural population. If it comes to that, you have to increase the price of sugar so that the cane grower can get the benefit.

Government should not hesitate to export such quantity of sugar as is possible. It should not limit it to 6.5 lakh tonnes, even if there is loss in international market. In the interest of kisans government should not hesitate to export more. There are several items where the government is incurring loss. They should not hesitate to subsidise sugar export because this industry is agro-based industry covering millions of kisans.

One word about the khandsari factories. I do not know what is happening in other parties of the country. In some places they have gone into the hands of unscrupulous elements and they are exploiting people in the name of khandsari factories. That also should be watched.

With these few observations and with some reservations, in the present circumstances, I thank the Minister for having come out with this Bill. At least in a half way he is meeting the demands of the kisan.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो विधेयक सदन के समक्ष रखा है, मैं उसका स्वागत तो कर रहा हूं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ने यह विधेयक आधे दिलो-दिमाग से रखा है । मैं इन मिलों के प्रबन्ध-अधिग्रहण के पक्ष मे नहीं हूं, जैसा कि इस विधेयक मे किया गया है इसका स्कोप वाइडर होना चाहिए । मैं तो चाहता हूं कि इन मिलों के स्वामित्व का अधिग्रहण होना चाहिए ।

सरकार की ओर से यह अध्यादेश निकाला गया था कि जिन मिलों पर किसानों का गन्ने का रुपया और मजदूरों की मजदूरी बकाया होगी, अगर वे 15 नवम्बर से नहीं चलाई जायेंगी, तो उन्हें जब्त कर लिया जाएगा । 15 से 20 नवम्बर हो गया, लेकिन उन मिलों को नहीं लिया गया । मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की 105 मिलें डिफाल्टर थीं और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार की 75 फीसदी मिलें डिफाल्टर थीं । लेकिन सरकार ने उन सब मिलों को नहीं लिया । खोदा पहाड़ और निकली चुहिया—सिर्फ दो मिलों को लिया गया, और वे भी हाई कोर्ट में चली गईं । एक हरदोई मिल और दूसरी बेलारी मिल को लिया गया । मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इस की पृष्ठभूमि क्या है ?

उत्तर प्रदेश मे चार तरह की चीनी मिलें हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश रोडवेज मे दो तरह के कंडक्टर हैं, एक छोटा कंडक्टर और दूसरा बड़ा कंडक्टर है और दोनों टिकट काटते हैं । इसी तरह वहां दो तरह के ड्राइवर है ; एक छोटा ड्राइवर और दूसरा बड़ा ड्राइवर । जहां तक चीनी मिलों का सम्बन्ध है, एक तो रिसीवरशिप की मिलें हैं । कलेक्टर लोग माल काटते हैं । खसरा-खतौनी की जांच करने वाले लोग चीनी मिल को चलाने के बारे में क्या जानते हैं ? देवरिया जिले में खेतान मिल, रामकोला, छितौनी मिल और खड्डा मिल पर चालीस पचास लाख रुपए का बकाया है ।

दूसरे प्रकार की मिलें उत्तर प्रदेश शुगर कार्पोरेशन की हैं । बड़े मियां सो बड़े मियां, छोटे मियां सुभान अल्लाह । सरकार की रिपोर्ट है कि तीन साल में इस कार्पोरेशन को 8.33 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा हुआ । हाबड़ा मे फिशरीज कार्पोरेशन के मामले को ले कर मैं साल भर तक लड़ता रहा । उस पर दस बीस लाख रुपए का बकाया था । उसका तो अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया, लेकिन य० पी० की शुगर कोर्पोरेशन का अधिग्रहण नहीं किया गया ।

[श्री उप्रसेन]

तीसरी कोआपरेटिव मिलें हैं । उनमें से प्रत्येक पर किसानों का चालीस, पचास लाख रुपया बकाया है। चौथी प्राईवेट मिलें हैं। वे लोग कहते हैं : सजनी हमहूं राजकुमार—उन पर तो किसानों का बकाया है ही। वे सब स्क्रैप मिलें हैं। सरकार उन्हें ले कर क्या करेगी ? एक मैनेजर ने मुझे टेलीफोन पर कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी एक मिल ले ली जाए, तीन बरस के बाद जब वह ठीक हो जाएगी, तो हम फिर ले लेंगे । मिल मालिक सिफारिश करते हैं कि हमारी मिल को ले लिया जाए। श्री रामधारी शास्त्री के क्षेत्र मे छितौनी मिल, खड्डा मिल और चैतान मिल पर पहले चालीस, पचास लाख रुपए बकाया था, लेकिन सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहण के बाद वह बकाया बढ़ कर अस्सी पचासी लाख रुपए हो गया है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने इस बारे में टेन-पांयट प्रोग्राम रखा था । मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि चीनी को डीकंट्रोल किया जाए। वह सरकार ने कर दिया ; बहुत अच्छा काम किया। मैंने यह भी कहा था कि सात लाख टन चीनी विदेशों को भेजी जाए। सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया । बहुत सी चीनी पोर्ट में पड़ी रही । एक सुझाव यह भी था कि चार पांच लाख टन चीनी का बफर स्टाक बनाया जाए । इसके अलावा मैंने यह भी सुझाव दिया था कि गुड़ की एक्सपोर्ट किया जाए और खंडसारी को छूट दी जाए ।

जो स्टैचुटरी प्राइस फिक्स की गई है, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारें उससे कम दे रही हैं । हम 15 रुपए मांग रहे हैं मगर मालिकान कहते हैं कि हमें नहीं देना है—चाहे बीस रुपए लगा लो, मगर हम सिर्फ सात रुपए देंगे । यू० पी० में 13 लाख हेक्टेयर में और बिहार में 4,5 लाख हेक्टेयर में गन्ना बोया जाता है । हम एक दूसरे के पड़ोसी हैं, दुखदर्द के साथी हैं ।

मंत्री जी को मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि हम से बड़े किसान हैं मंत्री जी, गन्ने के, हम से ज्यादा खेत हैं इन के पास, ज्यादा गन्ना बोते हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप हम लोगों की जिन्दगी के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं करना चाहते हैं, तो आप पूर्वांचल के रहने वाले हैं, पूरब की धरती ने आप को पैदा किया है, इतने बड़े पद पर हैं आप सारी चीनी मिलों के सारे स्वामित्व को ले लीजिए और उस के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए जिस मे किसानों का प्रतिनिधि रखिए, कन्ज्यूमर्स का रखिए और मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधि रखिए । यह अफसरशाही, राष्ट्रीयकरण और सरकारीकरण ये सब फालतू बातें हैं, इन को छोड़िए । यह लंगड़ा विधेयक वापस ले कर इस के धारातल को, इसकी व्यापकता को और व्यापक बना कर एक अच्छा सा विधेयक लाइए ताकि चीनी मिलों के मालिक शोषण न कर सकें, गन्ना-किसानों को ठीक दाम मिले और उनका जो बकाया है उसका भी पेमेंट उनको मिले, साथ ही चीनी कन्ज्यूमर्स को सस्ती मिले । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा (सलेमपुर) : इस पर कल कितनी देर और बहस होगी ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: On the next day when this discussion is resumed, you will get your chance. Your name is there. (व्यवधान) .....

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

SUGARCANE DUES IN U.P. AND BIHAR

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion. Shri Rasheed Masood.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, हम आह भी करते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम, वह कतल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होता ।

हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों का, गन्ना पैदा करने वालों का सौ करोड़ के करीब रुपया इस वक्त मिल मालिकों के ऊपर वाजिब है, उस के लिए तो किसी की कोई तकलीफ नहीं हो रही है, किसी को कोई उस की फिक्र नहीं है कि किसानों के पास ओढ़ने के लिए लिहाफ नहीं है, उन के बच्चों के लिए कोई स्वेटर नहीं है, उन के पास कोई कोट नहीं है तो जल्दी से जल्दी उस का पेमेंट करा दें लेकिन अगर किसान अपने हक मांगने के लिए 23 दिसम्बर की आवाज उठाता है कि हम 23 दिसम्बर की इकट्ठे होंगे, किसान-रैली करेंगे तो उस के लिए बहुत जोर शोर से हंगामा किया जाता है, उस को नाकाम करने की कोशिश की जाती है । अगर चौधरी चरण सिंह किसानों को केस को ले कर खड़े हो जाते हैं तो चौधरी चरण सिंह के खिलाफ एक महाज तैयार हो जाता है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं इन महाज इकट्ठा करने वालों से कि किसानों का सौ करोड़ रुपया जो रह गया है जिस के वाजिब होने की वजह से किसानों के बच्चों को आज लिहाफ नहीं मिल रहा है, जिस के वाजिब होने की वजह से किसानों के बच्चे आज सर्दी से तड़प तड़प कर बिलख रहे हैं और एक एक लिहाफ के अंदर सात-सात आठ-आठ आदमी सो रहे हैं उन की उन

का पैसा दिलाने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं की जाती है ? एक यू पी के अंदर ही 3370.11 लाख रुपया मिलों की तरफ वाजिब है जिस की आज तक नहीं दिया जा रहा है । पिछले सालों से कुछ थोड़ा थोड़ा वाजिब रहता है लेकिन पिछले साल तो इनके वाजिब होने की इन्तहा हो गई और वह किसानों को नहीं दिया जा रहा है । बिहार में 87.62 लाख रुपया वाजिब है, उन को दिलाने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की जाती है । यही नहीं कि किसानों का पैसा नहीं दिलाया जाता है, बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि किसानों का जब पैसा वाजिब होता है मिल की तरफ तो न उस को दिलाने की कोई कोशिश होती है और न उस के ऊपर कोई सूद मिलता है उन को, लेकिन जो किसान कर्ज लेता है गवर्नमेंट से उसके ऊपर इंटरेस्ट लिया जाता है । जब कभी फ्लड आ जाता है या दूसरी मुसीबत आ जाती है और उस रिकवरी को सस्पेंड कर दिया जाता है तो यह नहीं होता है कि जिस अरसे के लिए रिकवरी की सस्पेंड किया गया उस का सूद न लिया जाय बल्कि जब उस को वसूल किया जाता है तो जिस अरसे के लिए रिकवरी सस्पेंड की गई थी उस का सूद भी लिया जाता है । यानी किसान का जो सौ करोड़ रुपया पड़ा हुआ है मिलों के ऊपर उस के ऊपर कोई सूद नहीं मिलता लेकिन उस के ऊपर जो रुपया वाजिब है गवर्नमेंट का उस के ऊपर वह सूद दे और उस अरसे के लिए भी सूद दे जिस में रिकवरी को सस्पेंड किया गया था । पहले मसलन फ्लड आ गया था, फ्लड में कुछ जगहों पर रिकवरी सस्पेंड कर दी गई लेकिन जब दोबारा रिकवर किया गया तो उस अरसे का सूद भी ले लिया गया । यह कहां का इंसाफ है ।

यही नहीं, अब की हमें इस का तजुर्बा हुआ कि जब किसानों ने यह बात कही कि हमारे ऊपर जो कर्ज है हम उस का सूद नहीं देना चाहते, हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे पास मिल की पर्ची है, इसको उस के अगेंस्ट सेट आफ कर दिया जाय तो उसकी बात किसी ने नहीं सुनी । जानी यह क्या ज्यादती है कि किसान का पैसा, किसान के पास पर्ची, किसान पर उसी गवर्नमेंट का बिल, उसी गवर्नमेंट का कर्ज, उस पर उस से सूद लिया जाय और उसे सेट आफ न किया जाय उस पर्ची से ? लेकिन किसान को जो दिया जायेगा उस पर सूद भी लिया जायेगा । जो लोन की रिकवरी सस्पेंड की गई उसका भी सूद लिया जायेगा । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप किसानों के साथ ज्यादती न करें । जिस मुल्क के किसान गरीब रहेंगे वह सारा मुल्क कभी तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है । आज वेस्टर्न यू पी, ईस्टर्न यू पी, सेन्ट्रल यू पी और बिहार के बनिये मक्खी मार रहे हैं क्योंकि कोई खरीदने वाला ही नहीं है । किसानों के पास पैसा ही नहीं है । जिस किसान के पास अपनी जिन्दगी गुजारने के लिए पैसा नहीं है वह सामान कहां से खरीदेगा ? इस तरह से सारे मुल्क की एकोनामी पर असर पड़ता है अगर किसानों की एकोनामी गैटर होती है । सेन्टर ने यू पी को 20 करोड़ रुपया दिया है, उसे जल्दी से जल्दी किसानों का पेमेन्ट होना चाहिए । पता नहीं वह रुपया अभी गया भी है या नहीं । अगर अभी नहीं गया है तो उसको जल्दी से जल्दी भेजा जाये ताकि किसानों का पेमेन्ट जल्दी से जल्दी हो सके । बेहतर यह होगा कि इधर किसान ट्रक या ट्रेक्टर पर गन्ना लेकर आये उसके अगले दिन ही उसका पेमेन्ट कर दिया जाये । अभी हालत यह है कि दो दो साल से पेमेन्ट नहीं हो रहे हैं । और उस पर किसानों को कोई इंटरेस्ट भी नहीं मिल रहा है । दूसरी तरफ किसानों पर जो कर्जा है उस पर उनसे इन्टरेस्ट लिया जा रहा है । इसलिए या तो किसानों का जो बकाया रहता है उस पर भी उनको इन्टरेस्ट मिलना चाहिए और अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो उनके पैसे को कर्ज के अगेंस्ट सेट-आफ कीजिए । इस बात पर आपको गौर करना चाहिए वरना इस देश की एकोनामी गैटर हो जायेगी । जब तक इस देश का किसान ऊपर नहीं उठेगा तब तक यह देश भी ऊपर नहीं उठ सकता है । यहीं मेरी आपसे दरख्वास्त है ।

شری رشید مسعود (سہارن پور):

سبھاپتی مہودے -

ہم آپ بھر بولتے ہیں تو ہو جاتے ہیں بدنام

وہ کچھ بھی کرتے ہیں تو چرچا نہیں ہوتا

مذ سنان کے کسانوں کا - گنا بیچا ہے والوں کا سو کروڑ کے قریب ویسے اس وقت مل مالکوں کے اوپر واجب ہے - اس کے لئے تو کسی کو کوئی تکلیف نہیں ہو رہی ہے - کسی کو کوئی اس کی فکر نہیں ہے کہ کسانوں کے پاس اپنے کے لئے انصاف نہیں ہے - ان کے بچوں کے لئے کوئی سویٹر نہیں ہے- ان کے پاس کوئی کوٹ نہیں ہے- تو جلدی سے جلدی اس کا پیمنٹ

ہے - ان کو دلانے کی کوئی کوشش
نہیں کی جاتی ہے - یہی نہیں
کہ کسانوں کا پیسہ نہیں دلایا جاتا
ہے بڑے تعجب کی بات ہے کہ
کسانوں کا جب پیسہ واجب ہوتا
ہے مل کی طرف تو نہ اس کو
دلانے کی کوئی کوشش ہوتی ہے اور
نہ اس کے اوپر کوئی سود ملتا ہے
ان کو لیکن جو قرض لے لیتا ہے
گورنمنٹ سے اس کے اوپر سود لیا
جاتا ہے - جب کبھی فلڈ آ جاتا
ہے یا کوئی دوسری مصیبت آ جاتی
ہے اور اس ریکوری کو سسپینڈ کیا
جاتا ہے تو یہ نہیں ہوتا ہے کہ
جس عرصے کے لئے ریکوری کو سسپینڈ
کیا گیا اس کا سود نہ لیا جائے-
بلکہ جب اس کو وصول کیا جاتا
ہے تو اس سے جس عرصے کے لئے
ریکوری کو سسپینڈ کیا گیا اس کا
سود نہ لیا جائے - بلکہ جب اس
کو وصول کیا جاتا ہے تو اسے جس
عرصے کے لئے ریکوری سسپینڈ کی
گئی تھی اس کا سود بھی لیا جاتا
ہے - یعنی کسان کا جو سو کروڑ
روپیہ پڑا ہوا ہے ملوں کے اوپر اس
کے اوپر کوئی سود نہیں ملتا لیکن
اس کے اوپر جو روپیہ واجب ہے
گورنمنٹ کا اس کے اوپر وہ سود دے
اور اس عرصے کے لئے بھی سود دے
جس میں ریکوری کو سسپینڈ کیا
گیا تھا - مثلاً فلڈ آ گیا تھا - فلڈ

[شری رشید مسعود]

کروا دیں - لیکن اگر کسان اپنے حق
مانگنے کے لئے ۲۳ دسمبر کو آواز
اٹھاتا ہے کہ ہم ۲۳ دسمبر کو اکٹھے
ہونگے - کسان ریلی کریںگے - تو اس
کے لئے بہت اور شور سے ہنگامہ
کیا جاتا ہے - اس کو ناکام کرنے
کی کوشش کی جاتی ہے - اگر
چودھری چرن سنگھ کسانوں کے کیس
کو لے کر کھڑے ہو جاتے ہیں تو
چودھری چرن سنگھ کے خلاف ایک محاذ
تیار ہو جاتا ہے - میں پوچھنا
چاہتا ہوں ان محاذ اکٹھا کرنے
والوں سے کہ کسانوں کا ۱۰۰ کروڑ روپیہ
جو وہ گیا ہے جس کا واجب ہونے
کی وجہ سے کسانوں کے بچوں کو
آج لحاف نہیں مل رہا ہے - جو
کے واجب ہونے کی وجہ سے کسانوں
کے بچے آج سردی میں تڑپ تڑپ
کر بلکھ رہے ہیں اور ایک ایک
لحاف کے اندر سات سات آٹھ آٹھ
آدمی سو رہے ہیں - ان کو ان کا
پیسہ دلانے کی کوشش کیوں نہیں
کی جاتی ہے - ایک یو پی کے اندر
ہی ۳۳۸۰۰۱۱ لاکھ روپیہ ملوں کی
طرف واجب ہے - جس کو آج تک
نہیں دیا جا رہا ہے - پچھلے سالوں
سے کچھ تھوڑا تھوڑا واجب رہتا ہے
لیکن پچھلے سال تو ان کے واجب
ہونے کی انتہا ہو گئی - اور وہ
کسانوں کو نہیں دیا جا رہا ہے-
بہار میں ۸۹۰۶۲ لاکھ روپیہ واجب

والا ہی نہیں ہے - کسانوں کے پاس پیسہ ہی نہیں ہے - جس کسان کے پاس اپنی زندگی گزارنے کے لئے پیسہ نہیں ہے وہ سامان کہاں سے خریدے گا - اس طرح سے سارے ملک کی اکانامی پر اثر پڑتا ہے - اگرچہ کسانوں کی اکانامی شیٹر ہوتی ہے - سپلائر نے یوپی کو ۲۰ کروڑ روپیہ دیا ہے - اسی لئے جلدی سے جلدی کسانوں کا پیمنٹ ہونا چاہئے - پتہ نہیں وہ روپیہ ابھی گیا بھی ہے یا نہیں - اگر ابھی نہیں گیا ہے تو اس کو جلدی سے جلدی پہنچا جائے تاکہ کسانوں کا پیمنٹ جلدی سے جلدی ہو سکے - بہتر تو یہ ہو گا کہ ادھر کسان ٹرک یا ٹریکٹر پر گنہ لیکر جائے اس کے اگلے دن ہی اس کا پیمنٹ کر دیا جائے - ابھی حالت یہ ہے کہ دو دو سالوں سے پیمنٹ نہیں ہو رہی ہے - اور اس پر کسانوں کو کوئی انٹریسٹ بھی نہیں مل رہا ہے - دوسری طرف کسانوں پر جو قرضہ ہے اس پر ان سے انٹرسٹ لیا جا رہا ہے - اس لئے یا تو کسانوں کا جو بقایا رہتا ہے اس پر بھی ان کو انٹرسٹ ملنا چاہئے - اور اگر ایسا نہیں ہوتا ہے تو ان کے پیسے کو قرض کے انٹرسٹ سمیت اب کیجئے - اس بات پر آپ کو غور کرنا چاہئے - ورنہ اس دیش کی اکانامی شیٹر میں کچھ جگہوں پر ریکوری سسپینڈ کو ہی گئی تھی - لیکن جب دوبارہ ریکور کیا گیا تو اس عرصے کا سود بھی لے لیا گیا - یہ کہاں کا انصاف ہے -

یہی نہیں اب ہمیں اس کا تجربہ ہوا کہ جب کسانوں نے یہ بات کہی کہ ہمارے اوپر جو قرض ہے ہم اس کا سود نہیں دینا چاہتے - ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ہمارے پاس مل کی پرچی ہے اس کو اس کے انٹرسٹ سمیت آف کر دیا جائے - تو اس کی بات کسی نے نہیں مانی - یعنی وہ کیا زیادتی ہے کہ کسانوں کا پیسہ - کسانوں کے پاس پرچی - کسانوں پر اسی گورنمنٹ کا بل - اسی گورنمنٹ کا قرض - اس پر اس سے سود لیا جائے اور اس کو سمیت اپ نہ کیا جائے اس پرچی سے - لیکن کسان کو جو دیا جائے گا اس پر سود بھی لیا جائے گا - جو لون کی ریکوری سسپینڈ کی گئی اس کا بھی سود لیا جائے گا - اس لئے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کسانوں کے ساتھ زیادتی نہ کریں - جس ملک کے کسان غریب رہینگے وہ سارا ملک کبھی ترقی نہیں کر سکتا ہے - آج ویسٹرن یو پی - ایسٹرن یوپی - سینٹرل یوپی نے بلیئے مکھی مار رہے ہیں - کیونکہ کوئی خریدنے

[شری رشید مسعود

ہو جانوگی - جب تک اس دھن
کا کسان اوپر نہوں اٹھے گا جب تک
یہ دیش بھی اوپر نہیں اٹھ سکے
گا - بھی معزز ممبر سے درخواست
ہے -]

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : श्रीमन्, माननीय सदस्य ने जो भावनायें व्यक्त की हैं उनका मैं आदर करता हूं और जितनी तकलीफ उनको है, किसानों को गन्ने की कीमत न मिलने की वजह से, उससे कम तकलीफ मुझे भी नहीं है । लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं । हम जब यहां पर किसानों की बातचीत कर रहे हैं तो सही बात यहां पर कहनी चाहिए । माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि किसानों का 100 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है लेकिन 100 करोड़ कौन कहे, उसका आधा भी बकाया नहीं है । (व्यवधान) सल्फर की बात दूसरे मौके पर कीजियेगा ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : 34 करोड़ तो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में ही बाकी है ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : लेकिन और जगह बाकी नहीं है, यही निवेदन मैं करना चाहता हूं । सारे मुल्क में पहली नवम्बर को सिर्फ 46 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था । आपको इस बात पर खुशी होनी चाहिए कि एक महीने के अन्दर आधे से ज्यादा बकाया साफ हो चुका है । आपने जैसा जिक्र किया कि 20 करोड़ रुपया उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को दिया गया है तो वह रुपया वहां पहुंच गया है और दो दफा मैंने वहां के मंत्री को टेलीफोन किया है । अगर उसका वितरण नहीं हो रहा है तो अब मैं उसके लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं हूं । लेकिन यह रुपया वितरित हो जायेगा—इसका आप विश्वास रखिए । इसके अतिरिक्त जो मिलें बंद ली गई हैं उनका बकाया भी खत्म करने का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो मुश्किल सूरत थी उसको हल करने की कोशिश हम कर रहे हैं और काफी तेजी से यह हल हुआ है । जो 46 करोड़ का बकाया था वह अब घट कर आधा रह गया है और बाकी के लिए भी आप विश्वास करिए जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म करने की कोशिश की जा रही है । यह जो बिल अभी यहां पर पेश था उसका भी कोई दूसरा इरादा ही नहीं था सिवाय इसके कि किसानों का बकाया दिलाया जाये और उनके गन्ने की बिक्री हो सके । (व्यवधान)

श्री महीलाल (बिजनौर) : उत्तर प्रदेश में कितना बकाया है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : पहली नवम्बर को 34 करोड़ बाकी था जिसमें से 20 करोड़ तो इधर निकल गया । अभी दो फैक्टरीज बंद की जा चुकी हैं उनका ढाई करोड़ होता है और उसकी जिम्मेदारी भी भारत सरकार की हो गई है एक प्रकार से । इसके अतिरिक्त पहली नवम्बर के बाद आज 13 दिसम्बर के बीच में कुछ एरियर्स जरूर कम हुए होंगे । इस तरह से मेरा खयाल है अब उत्तर प्रदेश में शायद 10 करोड़ से ज्यादा बकाया नहीं होगा । ऐसा मेरा अनुमान है लेकिन मैं आपके लिए वास्तविक फीगर्स मंगवा रहा हूं ताकि आपको उत्तर प्रदेश की लेटेस्ट फीगर्स दी जा सकें । (व्यवधान)

श्री सईद मुर्तजा (मुजफ्फरनगर) : मंत्री जी, आप इतना बतला दीजिये कि आप ने यू०पी० गवर्नमेंट को रुपया कब दिया है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : करीब एक हफ्ता हो रहा है, उन को रुपया दिया जा चुका है । सदन के अन्दर कोई गैर-जिम्मेदारी का बयान मैं इस तरह से नहीं दे सकता हूं । रुपया दिया जा चुका है, अब उन के बांटने में कुछ देर लग सकती है...

श्री चन्दन सिंह (कैराना) : रुपया पहुंच गया होगा, कोयले की कीमत में चला गया होगा, डीजल की दिक्कत है उस में चला गया होगा ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं बकाये की बात कर रहा हूं—आप मेरी बात को सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं तो बैठ जाता हूं ।

श्री चन्दन सिंह : सुनना चाहते हैं ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : आप शान्ति से मेरे जवाब को सुन लीजिये ।

दूसरी बात सूद के बारे में कही गई है । जिस समय मैं इस मंत्रालय में आया, उस समय किसानों को जो सूद दिया गया था, वह कागज पर दिया गया था और सिर्फ 12 फीसदी था । मैं ने उस का संशोधन करा कर उस को 15 फीसदी कर दिया, जितने दिन रुपया बकाया रहेगा किसानों को 15 फीसदी का सूद कानून के मुताबिक मिलना चाहिये । अब यह राज्य सरकार और आप लोगों की जिम्मेदारी है कि आप इस कानून को मनवायें ? हम ने अपनी तरफ से कानून बना दिया है कि 15 फीसदी सूद किसानों को जितने अर्से तक गन्ने की कीमत नहीं मिलती है, उतने अर्से तक का मिलेगा ।

श्री चन्दन सिंह : यह तो बढ़िया कर दिया है ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह: मैंने बारम्बार कहा है कि किसानों के हितों की रक्षा के लिये ही यहां खड़ा हूं और जितने भी ठोस सुझाव आप की तरफ से आयेंगे, उन पर गौर करने के लिये तैयार हूं । आज हम एक संकट की स्थिति से गुजर रहे हैं । संकट की स्थिति में कोई अन्तिम फैसला नहीं होता है । लेकिन इस बात पर आप जरा गौर करें कि आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान में चीनी जिस भाव पर बिक रही है, आज से डेढ़ साल पहले जो भाव था, उस के आधे पर बिक रही है । आप इस पर भी गौर करें कि गन्ने का जो बकाया है, वह आधे से ज्यादा कम हो गया है । मैं यह दावा नहीं करता हूं कि आज जो चीनी नीति है या जो आर्डिनेन्स आया है, यह अन्तिम है, बहुत परफेक्ट है । इस में भी ज्यों-ज्यों कठिनाइयां सामने आयेंगी, उन के अनुसार संशोधन करना पड़ेगा । लेकिन आप यह न सोचें कि इतना ही काफी है—अभी कल बहस होगी, वास्तव में यह प्रश्न भी उस बिल से सम्बन्धित है, जिस पर अभी थोड़ी देर पहले बहस हो रही थी—आज इतना मैं ने बतलाया है, जब उस बिल पर जवाब दूंगा तब मैं शेष बातें बतलाऊंगा । मैं सदैव आप लोगों के सुझावों को ग्रहण करने के लिये तैयार हूं । लेकिन सुझाव ऐसे होने चाहियें जो व्यावहारिक हों । आज अगर कोई कहे कि गुड़ खरीदो, तो सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि उस गुड़ का क्या करें? पिछले साल जो खरीदा गया था वह भी सारे-का-सारा नहीं बिक सका । अगर आप ऐसी कोई चीज खरीदने को कहें, जैसे चावल है, गेहूं है, जिस को रखा जा सकता है.....

श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा (सलेमपुर) : चावल नहीं खरीद रहे हैं । आप ने कहा है कि खरीदा जा सकता है, मैंने खुद लिख कर भेजा था, उस को कोई नहीं खरीद रहा है ।

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : गुड़ से अलकोहल बनाइये । आप ने पढ़ा होगा—पैट्रोल में अलकोहल मिला कर उस से गाड़ियों का चलाना शुरू किया गया है । गुड़ से अलकोहल बनाने से आप का मसला हल हो जाएगा और मुल्क में जो फयूल की घाटेंज है, वह कम हो जायगी ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह: इसकी भी जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है, लेकिन हम को इस की इकानमी देखनी पड़ती है । आज गुड़ या गन्ने से अलकोहल बनायें तो साढ़े-तीन रुपये प्रति लिटर कीमत आती है, जब कि हम उस को मोलेसिज से तैयार कर रहे हैं और उसकी कीमत 68 पैसे प्रति लिटर है । इसलिए जितने अध्ययन हो रहे हैं, इन मूल्यों का जो अन्तर है और इन से कोई रिम्यूनरेटिव शोर्स आफ एनर्जी पैदा हो सकता है उन के लिए हम एम्बेसडर्स से बातें कर रहे हैं और उन के चर्चा कर के जितनी भी जानकारी उन से मिल सकती है वह एकत्रित की जा रही है । लेकिन अभी तक कोई ऐसा तरीका नहीं मिला है । अगर कोई तरीका होगा भी तो उस का कारखाना लगाने में साल-दो-साल तक लग ही जाएंगे । कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है कि बटन दबाया और हो गयी ।

श्री बुधराम: (कटिहार) : सभापति जी, आज घंटे की चर्चा अभी चल रही है । मैं आप के माध्यम से एक सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा । चूंकि दो प्रदेशों उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की चर्चा यहां पर हुई कि वहां की चीनी मिलों पर गन्ने के मूल्यों का बकाया है । अभी हमारे मित्र ने बकाया राशि का हवाला देते हुए बताया कि इतनी इतनी राशि उन मिलों पर बकाया है । मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मिलों पर 31-10-78 के गन्ने के मूल्य की 3370.11 लाख रुपये और बिहार में 87.62 लाख रुपये की राशि बकाया है । अगर आप पिछले वर्ष की तरफ चले जाइये यानी 76-77 के वर्ष में तो आप देखेंगे कि मिल मालिकों के पास उत्तर प्रदेश में 89.96 लाख और बिहार में 2.16 लाख रुपये गन्ने के मूल्य के बकाया रहे । इसी तरह से 1975-76 में 353.77 लाख रुपये उत्तर प्रदेश में और 122.98 लाख रुपये बिहार में बकाया थे । इसलिए मैं कृषि राज्य मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस के रिजीम में जिन मिल मालिकों के पास गन्ने का दस प्रतिशत से ज्यादा मूल्य बाकी होता था तो उन को नोटिस दिया जाता था, क्यों आपने भी कोई नोटिस इन मिल-मालिकों को दिया ? क्या आपने इस बकाया के भुगतान के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे मिल-मालिकों के पास आज भी 46 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक बकाया है और जो उसका भुगतान नहीं कर रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि हमें घाटा हो रहा है, हम को एक्साइज कर देना पड़ रहा है, हमारी मिलें मोडरेनाइज नहीं हैं, हमारे पास लाचारी है, तो ऐसे मिल-मालिकों के खिलाफ आप कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ? आप जानते हैं किसान अदालत में जा कर कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकता है ।

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इससे जो बाई प्रोडेक्ट बन सकता है, जिस के बारे में अनुसंधान हो चुके हैं कि गन्ने की खोई से न्यूकोल तथा इथाइल अल्कोहल बनाया जा सकता है, और उन को बनाने की विधि का भी विकास हो रहा है, इस के सम्बन्ध में आपने कोई पग उठाया है ? दूसरे देशों में मिल मालिक नया खरीद कर उस की खोई से यह सब बनाते हैं । आप क्यों नहीं अपनी मिलों को मोडरेनाइज करते और दूसरे देशों में मोडरन टेक्नोलोजी के द्वारा जो विकास हो रहा है, उसका इस्तेमाल यहां क्यों नहीं करते ? इस से किसानों की और राष्ट्र की भी आमदनी बढ़ेगी । इस तरह से मिल मालिक किसानों के गन्ने का भुगतान भी समय पर कर सकेंगे ।

[श्री बूकराज]

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन चीनी मिल-मालिकों के पास 46 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा बकाया है, और जिनको सरकार टेक-ओवर करने जा रही है, क्या सरकार इस बात का आश्वासन देगी कि इंडस्ट्रियल डवलपमेंट एक्ट के मुताबिक इन मिलों का मैनेजमेंट आप तीन वर्ष तक अपने पास रख कर, जब किसानों की बकाया राशि का भुगतान करने में आप समर्थ हो जायेंगे तब इन मिलों को नेशनेलाइज करेंगे ? मैं प्रपोज करता हूं कि ऐसी तमाम मिलों को जिन पर 46 करोड़ रुपये बकाया हैं, उनसे किसानों का जब तक पूरा भुगतान नहीं किया जाए तब तक उनको वे मिलें वापस न की जाएं क्योंकि वे किसान कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते हैं। ऐसी तमाम मिलों को आप नैशनलाइज करें और मिल मालिकों को जो कम्पेंसेशन देना हो दें लेकिन पहले किसान की बकाया राशि दे दें और उसके बाद ही अगर कम्पेंसेशन देना हो तो मिल मालिकों को दें।

DR. BIJOY MONDAL (Bankura): This year we find there has been maximum production of 65 lakh tonnes of sugar in our country. Our country can consume nearly 50 lakh tonnes, and in the coming years it is presumed that it will go up to 90 lakh tonnes. It is found that the sugar mills are gradually having loss year after year and the result is that they have not been able to pay the dues to the cane growers. So, after taking over the management of these mills, will the Government be in a position to take over more and more the liability of arrears of the mills which are not able to pay the dues to the cane growers?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I am not going to accept the position that in Northern India the factories have incurred losses because of sugar sales. They have made very good profits.

With regard to Andhra Pradesh, with your permission I may tell him that there are arrears, especially in Chellapalli Sugars. Lakhs and lakhs have to be given to the agriculturists. So, may I know whether the Government is going to bring forward a comprehensive Bill making arrears of sugarcane dues the first charge?

I am very glad that the hon. Minister wanted 15 per cent to be paid as interest, but if the time exceeds three months, is the Government going to ask the mills to pay 24 per cent to the cane growers? If they are not going to pay, is Government going to apply the Land Revenue Recovery Act to collect the dues?

Factories are taking advantage of loans from Government, but diverting them to other things. So, may I know whether Government is going to put an agent in the factories and see that the money given as loan by the Government is distributed to the farmers to clear their dues?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : अंतिम प्रश्न का उत्तर मैं पहले देना चाहता हूं। एरियर्ज कहीं भी है अगर वह परसेंट से ऊपर हैं तो सरकार उस फैक्ट्री को यह एक्ट जो बनने वाला है उसके अन्तर्गत ले लेगी चाहे वह आंध्र में हो, उत्तर बिहार में हो, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश आदि कहीं भी हो। एक समान व्यवहार उनके साथ होगा

जिस फैक्ट्री को लिया जाएगा उसका बकाया जो कुछ भी है उसकी सारी देनदारी सरकार ले लेगी और थोड़े समय के अन्दर किसान का बकाया चुकता कर दिया जाएगा।

जहां तक नया एक्ट बनाने की बात है कि फर्स्ट चार्ज गन्ने का ही जिस में मिलता हो, इस समय इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि कानून पहले भी रिकवरी का काफी मजबूत है और उस सब को अगर छोड़ भी दिया जाए तो यह जो आपके सामने बिल पेश है यह अपने आप में इतना मजबूत है कि आप तो थोड़ी उनके साथ सख्ती करने की बात करते हैं, हम तो उनका प्रबन्ध तक लेने के लिए तैयार हैं। और इससे बड़ा और कोई कानून नहीं बन सकता है जिसके द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य की अदायगी ऐनफ्योर की जाये।

श्री रामसरेश कुशवाहा (सलेमपुर) : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि आप अधिग्रहण तो करेंगे ही, लेकिन मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का नाम ले कर उनकी सब प्रापर्टी हटा दी गई है और मिलों की दयनीय हालत कर दी गई है उनकी रिपेयर में जो खर्च होगा वह किस खाते में आयेगा, और उससे किसान को क्या लाभ होगा ? वह तो वही हुआ खेत खाये गदहा और मार खाये जुलाहा। खुद मिल मालिकों ने कहा है कि 1939 में जब कोई कन्ट्रोलमेंट नहीं था तब पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में 11 प्रतिशत

रिकवरी थी । लेकिन आज कम हो गई । इसका मतलब है कि मिलें पुरानी हो गयीं, और हमारा पैसा उन पर बकाया पड़ा है । तो इसकी सजा भी आप हमको ही देंगे ?

तीसरी चीज मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मिल मालिकों ने मिल्स की घिसाई के नाम पर सारी पूंजी निकाल ली है, तो यह मुरव्वत अब क्यों दिखाई जा रही है ? सीधे सीधे बिना मुआवजा दिये उनको ले लीजिये, संविधान भी अब नहीं आपको रोकता है ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह: पहला और तीसरा प्रश्न जो माननीय सदस्य ने किया उसका उत्तर यदि बिल पर बहस होगी तो पूरे ढंग से दूंगा । इस समय तो यही आश्वासन देता हूं कि मिल मालिकों के साथ कोई रियायत नहीं होगी ।

जहां तक दूसरा प्रश्न है कि अगर मिलें पुरानी हैं, कमजोर हैं, मैनेजमेंट इनऐफीशियेंट है तो किसान को उसकी सजा नहीं होनी चाहिये । इससे मैं सहमत हूं और मैं ने अभी जांच पड़ताल के लिये विशेषज्ञों को लगाया है । लेकिन उस पर अमल इस सीजन में सम्भव नहीं है । जांच पड़ताल से अगर कोई व्यावहारिक तरीका निकला तो मैं जरूर इस बात का प्रयत्न करूंगा कि किसानों को उनके गन्ने की किस्म के मुताबिक कीमत मिलनी चाहिये, न कि रिकवरी के आधार पर । रिकवरी गन्ने की किस्म पर भी निर्भर है और फैक्टी की हालत पर भी । अगर फैक्ट्री का इनऐफीशियेंट मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड है तो उसकी सजा किसान को नहीं मिलनी चाहिये, इसको सिद्धान्त रूप में मैं स्वीकार करता हूं । लेकिन इसको अमल में लाने के लिये थोड़ा समय चाहिये । जांच पड़ताल हो रही है, अगर कोई व्यावहारिक तरीका निकला तो उस पर काम होगा ।....

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : रामपुर चीनी मिल पर 88 लाख रु० बकाया हैं, उस को अभी तक नहीं लिया गया, ऐसा क्यों ?.... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has replied to all the questions.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: No, no. About Land Revenue Recovery Act—its application for collecting dues....

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Land Revenue Recovery Act can even now be resorted to to realise the dues. There is nothing to stop the State Governments from taking resort to that Act. In fact it has been used many a time in Uttar Pradesh. I am not aware of what has happened in Andhra Pradesh. But the law must be the same. I am submitting that a more powerful instrument is now in the hands of the Government and the hon. Members should not be worried about arrears in court.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more questions. The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

17.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 14, 1978/Agrahayana 23, 1900 (Saka).

GMGIPMRND—SI—3556 LS—8,80